



Cornell University

Announcements

The Law School

1970-71

#### CORNELL UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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1970-71



# Cornell Law School Calendar

## Academic Year, 1970-71 \*

### Fall term

Preliminary enrollment (4:00 p.m., Sept. 8) and orientation	T, W,	Sept. 8, 9
Fall term instruction begins, all classes (9:05 a.m.)	Th,	Sept. 10
Registration, new students (p.m.)	Th,	Sept. 10
Registration, continuing students	F,	Sept. 11
Instruction suspended for citizenship recess (1:10 p.m.)	S,	Oct. 24
Instruction resumed (9:05 a.m.)	Th,	Nov. 5
Thanksgiving Day (a holiday)	Th,	Nov. 26
Instruction suspended for Christmas recess (5:15 p.m.)	W,	Dec. 23
Instruction resumed (9:05 a.m.)	M,	Jan. 4
Fall term instruction ends (5:15 p.m.)	Th,	Jan. 7
Reading period	F, S,	Jan. 8, 9
Examinations begin	M,	Jan. 11
Examinations end	S,	Jan. 23
Intersession	M, T, W,	Jan. 25, 26, 27

### Spring term

Spring term instruction begins, all classes (9:05 a.m.)	Th,	Jan. 28
Registration, new students (p.m.)	Th,	Jan. 28
Registration, continuing students	F,	Jan. 29
Spring recess		
Instruction suspended (1:10 p.m.)	S,	Mar. 27
Instruction resumed (9:05 a.m.)	M,	Apr. 5
Instruction ends, all classes (6:00 p.m.)	W,	May 12
Final examinations begin (all classes)	Th,	May 13
Final convocation of the class of 1971	S,	May 22
Final examinations end	F,	May 28
Commencement day	M,	June 7

\* The dates shown in the calendar are subject to change at any time by official action of Cornell University.



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# University Administration

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Robert A. Plane, University Provost  
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Stuart M. Brown, Jr., Vice President for Academic Affairs  
John E. Burton, Vice President-Business (until June 30, 1970)  
Lisle C. Carter, Jr., Vice President for Social and Environmental Studies  
W. Donald Cooke, Vice President for Research  
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Samuel A. Lawrence, Vice President for Administration (July 1, 1970)  
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Thomas W. Mackesey, Vice President for Planning  
Paul L. McKeegan, Director of the Budget  
Robert D. Miller, Dean of the University Faculty  
Steven Muller, Vice President for Public Affairs  
Arthur H. Peterson, University Controller  
Neal R. Stamp, Secretary of the Corporation and University Counsel

## Cornell Law School

### Faculty and Staff

#### Officers of Administration

William Ray Forrester, A.B., J.D., LL.D., Dean of the Law School Faculty and Professor of Law  
Ernest Neal Warren, A.B., J.D., Associate Dean and William G. McRoberts Professor in Administration of the Law  
Albert Calleson Neimeth, B.A., J.D., M.S., Assistant Dean for Placement and Alumni Affairs  
Donald M. Sheraw, B.B.A., M.B.A., J.D., Assistant Dean for Admissions  
Robert Armstrong Anthony, B.A., B.A.Juris., M.A., J.D., Director of International Legal Studies and Professor of Law (on leave 1970-71)  
Harry Bitner, A.B., B.S., J.D., Law Librarian and Professor of Law  
Betty Dorothy Friedlander, A.B., LL.B., Directing Attorney, Cornell Legal Aid Clinic

#### Faculty

William Hursh Farnham, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law, Emeritus  
Lewis Wilbur Morse, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law, Emeritus  
Gustavus Hill Robinson, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., William Nelson Cromwell Professor of International Law, Emeritus  
Bertram Francis Willcox, A.B., J.D., William G. McRoberts Research Professor in Administration of the Law, Emeritus

Robert Armstrong Anthony, B.A., B.A.Juris., M.A., J.D., Professor of Law (on leave 1970-71)  
John J. Barceló III, B.A., J.D., Assistant Professor of Law  
Harry Bitner, A.B., B.S., J.D., Professor of Law  
John Skidmore Brown, B.S., LL.B., Associate Professor of Law (on leave 1970-71)  
Willis David Curtiss, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law  
William Tucker Dean, A.B., M.B.A., J.D., Professor of Law  
Charles Stewart Desmond, A.B., A.M., LL.B., LL.D., Visiting Professor of Law  
William Ray Forrester, A.B., J.D., LL.D., Professor of Law  
Harrop Arthur Freeman, A.B., LL.B., J.S.D., Professor of Law (on leave spring term, 1971)  
Milton S. Gould, B.A., LL.B., Lecturer in Law  
Kurt Loewus Hanslowe, B.A., LL.B., Professor of Law (on leave spring term, 1971)  
Harry George Henn, A.B., LL.B., J.S.D., Edward Cornell Professor of Law  
William Edward Hogan, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., J. duPratt White Professor of Law  
Kenneth F. Joyce, A.B., LL.B., LL.M., Visiting Professor of Law (fall term, 1970)  
John Winchester MacDonald, A.B., A.M., LL.B., LL.D., Edwin H. Woodruff Professor of Law  
Ian Roderick Macneil, B.A., J.D., Professor of Law  
Walter E. Oberer, B.A., LL.B., Robert S. Stevens Professor of Law (on leave spring term, 1971)  
Robert Stephen Pasley, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law



Norman Penney, A.B., J.D., Professor of Law  
 David Louis Ratner, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law  
 Ernest F. Roberts, Jr., B.A., LL.B., Professor of Law  
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 Robert S. Summers, B.S., LL.B., Professor of Law  
 Gray Thoron, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law  
 Ernest Neal Warren, A.B., J.D., William G. McRoberts Professor in Administration of the Law

## Elected Members from Other Faculties

Herbert Whittaker Briggs, Ph.D., Goldwin Smith Professor of International Law, Emeritus, College of Arts and Sciences  
 Milton Ridvas Konvitz, B.S., M.A., J.D., Ph.D., Litt.D., D.C.L., L.H.D., LL.D., Professor, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations

## Instructors (part-time) in Practice Training

Donald R. Adair, A.B., J.D., Rochester, New York  
 Evalyn G. Basloe, A.B., J.D., Herkimer, New York  
 Joseph S. Basloe, B.A., J.D., Herkimer, New York  
 Bruno Colapietro, A.B., J.D., Binghamton, New York  
 Thomas M. Hampson, A.B., LL.B., Rochester, New York  
 Joseph Edward Lynch, A.B., J.D., Auburn, New York

## Law School Advisory Council

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 Alfred M. Saperston, Saperston, Wiltse, Duke, Day and Wilson, Buffalo, New York  
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 Roger J. Weiss, Weiss, Peck & Greer, New York City  
 Franklin S. Wood, Hawkins, Delafield & Wood, New York City



# Cornell University

## The Law School

Since its founding in 1887 the Cornell Law School has retained the ideal and has endeavored to accomplish the purpose stated by President Andrew D. White in anticipation of the School's establishment: "Our aim should be to keep its instruction strong, its standards high and so to send out, not swarms of hastily prepared pettifoggers, but a fair number of well-trained, large-minded, morally based *lawyers* in the best sense, who, as they gain experience, may be classed as *jurists* and become a blessing to the country, at the bar, on the bench, and in various public bodies." The primary purpose of the School is to prepare lawyers who can render effective service to their clients; who are interested in and capable of furthering legal progress and reform; and who, above all, will be conscious of and eager to fulfill the traditional role of the lawyer as a leader in his community and as a defender of our heritage of freedom.

## Scope and Aim of the Curriculum

To aid in the fulfillment of this primary purpose, the law faculty has built a curriculum designed to accomplish several specific subsidiary aims. Prominent among these is supplying the student with a working knowledge of the existing legal system and legal principles and doctrines. That clients cannot be effectively served or liberties preserved by lawyers lacking such knowledge is obvious. That the law cannot be improved by attorneys having only a vague and fragmentary knowledge of current legal institutions is equally clear.

The curriculum is, of course, designed to accomplish other subsidiary aims of no less importance. Students pursuing it will be trained in legal reasoning. They will become aware both of the virtues and defects of the existing legal order. They will be reminded of the economic, political, and social thinking which is always competing for recognition and implementation through law. They will be prepared to become more competent to counsel wisely and to reason impartially and soundly concerning current public issues.

In the furtherance of all these ends, stress is put upon the origin of legal doctrines and rules and upon the factors which influence change; the social purpose and significance of legal principles; and the role played by the law as the only rational method for the determination of disputes, public as well as private, international as well as domestic.

Experience has demonstrated that the best legal training is not gained from study devoted primarily to the decisions and statutes of any single state. Such specific training in law school is not required to enable the student to qualify

## 10 Admission

for admission to the bars of the various states, and it is confidently asserted that a broad training in the methods and spirit of law, supplemented by guidance in the examination of local peculiarities, produces a more effective and higher type of lawyer than can be produced by instruction of narrower scope.

### Class Size

Various methods and practices have been adopted for the purpose of individualizing instruction to the fullest extent practicable.

In addition to expanding the number of problem course offerings where enrollment is limited to sixteen students, all but two or three first-year courses have been divided into two sections with about seventy-five students in each section. First-year Practice Training is taught in sections of approximately twelve students each.

### Faculty Advisers

Each student is assigned early in the first year to some member of the faculty as personal adviser throughout the Law School course. All students are privileged at any time to call upon members of the faculty in their offices for discussion and assistance in connection with problems arising in their respective courses.

## Admission

Beginning students will be accepted only in the fall. The school reserves the right to change at any time its entrance requirements and its rules respecting admission, continuance in the school, or graduation. The present entrance requirements are set forth below.

## Requirements

### The Doctor of Law (J.D.) Degree

An applicant for admission to the J.D. course of study is required to have a Bachelor's degree from an accredited institution before registration. If the applicant's degree is not an "approved degree," the applicant must obtain a Law Student Qualifying Certificate from the New York State Department of Education.

An "approved" degree is either of the following:

1. Any baccalaureate or higher degree with specialization in the liberal arts and sciences, granted by a regionally accredited institution; or
2. Any baccalaureate or higher degree with specialization in a professional field, granted by a regionally accredited institution, which was granted on the basis of a program containing at least forty-five semester hours in the liberal arts and sciences.



## 12 Admission

The determination as to study in the liberal arts and sciences is made by the Law School admissions officer. Such study is interpreted to include courses "which have teaching objectives primarily requiring for their fulfillment, judgment and understanding based on content, concepts, fundamental theory, and history of a subject. Such study includes courses in the humanities, languages, literature, social sciences, mathematics, and biological and physical sciences." This requirement must be fulfilled even though a student does not intend to practice in New York, and is in addition to any similar requirements which may be imposed by any other state in which he is preparing to practice. This requirement is separate from the requirements for admission imposed by the Law School.

It is expected that the need for a Law Student Qualifying Certificate will arise only when a student has not graduated from a United States regionally accredited institution.

### Law School Admission Test

The Cornell Law School, together with many other law schools, is cooperating with the Educational Testing Service in the development and administration of the Law School Admission Test. The most important part of the test is designed to measure aptitude rather than knowledge of subject matter, and therefore no special preparation is necessary. It is given on certain specified dates during the year at test centers throughout the country, and at certain overseas centers. A candidate must take this test in support of his application for admission. This score is used to supplement his college record, recommendations, and other factors that determine his admission. An applicant should write to the Law School Admission Test, Educational Testing Service, 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, requesting an application blank and information bulletin. During 1970-71, the test will be administered on the following Saturdays: October 17, 1970; December 19, 1970; February 13, 1971; April 17, 1971; and July 31, 1971.

Completed application blanks and fees must be received by the Educational Testing Service three weeks before the administration of the test.

### Health Requirements

The Board of Trustees of the University has adopted the following health requirements and has ruled that failure to fulfill them will result in loss of the privilege of registering the following term. The responsibility for fulfilling these requirements rests upon the student.

A satisfactory certificate of *immunization* against smallpox, on the form supplied by the University, must be submitted before registration. It will be accepted as satisfactory only if it certifies that within the last three years a successful vaccination has been performed. If this requirement cannot be fulfilled by the student's home physician, opportunity for immunization will be offered by the Cornell medical staff during the student's first semester, with the cost to be borne by the student. If a student has been absent from

the University for more than three years, immunity will be considered to have lapsed, and a certificate of revaccination must be submitted.

Students accepted for admission will be required to submit *health histories* on forms supplied by the University. They must submit new health histories if returning to the University after more than a year's absence.

Every student is required to have a *chest x-ray*. Opportunity is given to satisfy this requirement during the student's first week on campus. The cost of the x-ray examination is included in the General Fee.

When a student has been away from the University for more than a year, the x-ray requirement will need to be met again, at his own expense.

It is strongly recommended by the University Health Services that all graduate students have *immunization against tetanus* before entering the University. However, initial and all booster tetanus toxoid immunization will be made available to all graduate students at the Gannett Clinic for a nominal charge.

### Selection of Students

From the applicants fulfilling the requirements listed above, a selection of those to be admitted will be made. Evidence of the applicant's mental ability, character, and personality will be considered in determining his probable fitness for the law and in passing upon his application for admission. Such evidence is derived from a transcript of the applicant's undergraduate record, the information supplied in answers to the questions contained in the application form, the appraisals which the applicant is requested to have furnished by at least three members of the faculty of his undergraduate college, and the Law School Admission Test score.

It is the policy of Cornell University actively to support the American ideal of equality of opportunity for all, and no student shall be denied admission or be otherwise discriminated against because of race, color, creed, religion, sex, or national origin.

### Deposit and Application

Each accepted candidate is required to pay a \$50 registration fee (see p. 16).

An application for admission will be furnished by the Director of Admissions of the Law School upon request. All applicants for admission as candidates for a degree or as special students must fill out this form. Each application must be accompanied by a \$15 application fee.

### Registration with Bar Authorities

The rules of certain states other than New York, require the filing of written notice of intention to begin the study of law or registration with the court or bar examiners *at the time that the study of law is begun*. As soon as he decides to study law, a student should obtain instructions from the proper authorities (usually the state board of law examiners or the clerk of the court of highest jurisdiction) in the state in which he intends to practice. *Failure to comply with such instructions may delay admission to the bar for a substantial period.*

## 14 Prelegal Studies

### Advanced Standing

A student who has satisfied the entrance requirements for regular students, and who has successfully completed one or more terms of law work in a law school of approved standing, and who can return to that school, may in the discretion of the faculty be admitted to advanced standing on such conditions as the faculty may prescribe. Admission with advanced standing beyond the first semester of the second year is granted only in cases of exceptional merit.

### Special Students

Applicants who could fulfill the entrance requirements for admission as candidates for a degree, but who do not wish to become such, may in the discretion of the faculty be admitted as special students to work in such fields as they may choose. Applicants who have not completed the required amount of prelaw study, whose maturity and experience indicate that they could pursue the study of law successfully, may, in exceptional cases and at the discretion of the faculty, be admitted as special students, not candidates for a degree.

In many states law study pursued by a student who is not a candidate for a law degree cannot be counted toward fulfillment of the requirements for admission to the bar examination.

### Prelegal Studies

The Cornell Law School does not prescribe a prelegal course which must be uniformly adhered to by those preparing themselves for a career in the law. Law touches nearly every phase of human activity, and consequently there is practically no subject which can be summarily excluded as wholly without value to the lawyer. However, certain cardinal principles which should guide the prelegal student in the selection of his college courses can be stated. He should:

- (1) Pursue personal intellectual interests. Interest begets scholarship, and a student will derive the greatest benefit from those studies which arouse or stimulate his interest.

- (2) Attempt to acquire or develop precision of thought. Of first importance to the lawyer is ability to express himself clearly and cogently, both orally and in writing. Emphasis should therefore be placed on courses in English literature and composition and in public speaking. Logic and mathematics develop exactness of thought. Economics, history, government, and sociology should be stressed because of their close relation to law and their influence upon its development; ethics, because of its kinship to guiding legal principles; and philosophy, because it includes jurisprudence and because of the influence of philosophic reasoning upon legal reasoning. Psychology has its place because the lawyer must understand human nature and mental behavior. An understanding of the principles of accounting is virtually indispensable. Some knowledge of the sciences, such as chemistry, physics, biology, and physiology, will prove of practical value to the lawyer with a general practice.



(3) Consider the special utility of certain subjects to one trained in law, whether he be practitioner, judge, legislator, or teacher of law. For some, a broad scientific background—for example, in agriculture, chemistry, physics, or electrical or mechanical engineering—when coupled with training in law, may furnish peculiar qualifications for specialized work with the government, or in counseling certain types of businesses, or for a career as a patent lawyer.

(4) Study cultural subjects which, though they may have no direct bearing upon law or a legal career, will expand his interests, help him to cultivate a wider appreciation of literature, art, and music, and make him a better educated and well-rounded person and citizen.

## Expenses and Financial Aid

### Expenses

**TUITION.** The tuition for J.D. candidates and special students registered in the Law School is \$900 a term.

**APPLICATION FEE.** Each application for admission must be accompanied by a \$15 application fee in the form of a check or money order payable to the order of Cornell University.

**REGISTRATION FEE.** Each candidate for admission to the Law School must pay a \$50 registration fee within thirty days after receiving notice of his acceptance or by April 1, whichever is later. Shorter time periods are applied after May 1. Included in those required to pay this fee are candidates who have matriculated at Cornell University. Students who have previously matriculated at Cornell University will receive a refund of \$28 after matriculation at the Law School.

The registration deposit will not be refunded to any candidate who withdraws his application before matriculation or who fails to matriculate, except when such withdrawal or failure is caused by orders to active duty in the armed forces or other extraordinary circumstances. Application for refund should be made through the director of admissions of the Law School.

**ANNUAL FEE.** A composite General Fee of \$237.50 is payable each term at the time of payment of tuition. The composite fee covers the health and medical services (see p. 52 of this *Announcement* and the *Announcement of General Information*); the privileges of membership in Willard Straight Hall; the use of the University libraries; and the use of the University athletic facilities, except that a minimum charge is made to play golf on the University course or to skate on the rink at Lynah Hall.

**INSTALLMENT PLAN.** On the payment of a \$10 service charge, students may arrange to pay their tuition and fees in eight monthly installments commencing with a payment in September. Address inquiry to the University Treasurer, Day Hall.

**SPECIAL FEES.** Matriculated students who register late in any term are required to pay a fee of \$10.

*Tuition or any fees may be changed by the University Board of Trustees to take effect at any time without previous notice.*

**BOOKS.** The books that are needed for the first year in the Law School cost from \$100 to \$150. Second- and third-year students can expect to find a second-hand market for some of the books used the preceding year. By the sale of such used books, the cost of the books that are currently needed can ordinarily be partly met.



## 18 Expenses, Financial Aid

**TOTAL EXPENSES.** The normal expenses for a single student, including tuition, fees, books, room, board, and incidentals, but not including travel and registration deposit, are \$4,475 for one academic year. A total of about \$5,775 for expenses should be projected for a married student without children, and \$6,075 for a married student with one child, for ten months. These figures are the maximum allowable expenses in computing need for financial aid applicants. The table below is provided as a guide to expenses for single male students.

### Estimating Total Expenses

	<i>Cornell Estimate</i>	<i>Your Estimate</i>
Tuition .....	\$1800	\$1800
Fees .....	475	475
Room and meals .....	1400	\$ —
Books, supplies .....	200	\$ —
Clothing, laundry, cleaning, personal allowance and incidentals .....	600	\$ —
Transportation (including vacations) .....	\$ —	\$ —

**HOUSING.** The Charles Evans Hughes Law Residence Center annexed to Myron Taylor Hall provides dormitory housing for approximately 115 single students (see p. 50).

There are eighteen furnished apartments available at Thurston Court, to graduate women.

Unfurnished apartments for 367 married students and their families are provided by Cornell in the Cornell Quarters (81 apartments), Pleasant Grove (95 apartments), and Hasbrouck Apartments (246 apartments).

Off-campus housing facilities in wide variety are available for both single and married students.

Detailed information on all types of housing may be obtained by writing to the Department of Housing and Dining Services, Day Hall.

For information on motor vehicles and parking restrictions, see p. 52.

## Financial Aid

The School has a comprehensive financial aid program which is designed to provide appropriate assistance to students who evidence need. Applications for financial aid from entering students must, except in extraordinary cases, be received by the assistant dean in charge of admissions on or before April 15. Applications for financial aid from currently enrolled students must, except in unusual cases, be received by the associate dean on or before May 10.

Offers of financial assistance are made by the Law School in three forms: (1) loans, (2) grants-in-aid, (3) regular scholarships.

Students who evidence need are eligible for a loan up to a current maximum of \$1,500 for any one academic year. Larger loans not subject to this limitation may be made in special cases.

In most instances, offers of financial aid will be made in the form of combination scholarships and loans known as "grants-in-aid," the proportion of

scholarship funds to loan funds to depend upon academic performance. These awards are designed to meet an applicant's projected need as analyzed and approved by the University's Office of Scholarships and Financial Aid. It is assumed that an applicant has exhausted his actual or potential resources. A student is free to take less than the offered amount.

The loans and loan portions of grants-in-aid do not bear interest while the student is registered in the Cornell Law School. The student signs a note in the Office of Scholarships and Financial Aid, 109 Day Hall, and makes arrangements for installment payments, such payments to begin within three months after graduation or leaving the University. Simple interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum is charged beginning at graduation or leaving.

Regular scholarships are awarded to applicants with high academic promise and may be in any amount up to full tuition. These scholarships (as well as grants-in-aid and loans) are awarded for a year at a time only, with new applications being required each year and the possibility, always, that the amount and form of the award may be varied from year to year on the basis of financial need, academic performance, and available funds.

The various special funds from which scholarships are awarded are listed in the section Special Scholarships on p. 54.

## **Self-Support**

The study of law demands so much of the student's time and energy that it is highly inadvisable for him to undertake to earn a large proportion of his expenses while in attendance at the Law School.

For further information on the subject of employment, inquiry should be directed to the Office of Scholarships and Financial Aid, Day Hall, Cornell University.

## The Curriculum

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.) must satisfactorily complete eighty-four hours, exclusive of failed courses, and ninety-six weeks of law study.

First-year courses are all required, except that in the spring term the student elects either the course Constitutional Law or Legal Process in Poverty.

The first-year curriculum has been revised recently to broaden the areas of economic and social problems and activities covered in the first year, to organize the curriculum to a greater extent around such problems and activities and less around legal doctrines and concepts.

With the exception of the Problem Course requirement (see p. 22) there are no required courses after the first year.

During the second and third years, students may not register for fewer than twelve hours or more than fifteen hours in any one term, nor for fewer than twenty-six hours in any one academic year. Exceptions to these rules require the consent of the faculty.

### Program for 1970-71

This program although definitely planned at the date of this *Announcement*, is subject to change.

#### First-Year Courses

<i>Fall</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Accidents	3	Accidents	2
Contracts	3	Constitutional Law*	3
Criminal Justice	3	Contracts	2
Introduction to Property	3	Legal Processes of Poverty*	3
Practice Training I	1	Practice Training II	2
Procedure I	3	Private Land Use Controls	3
		Procedure I	3

\* Elect one

#### Second-Year Electives

Students desiring to take the following courses are advised to do so during the second year. Although courses listed here are open to third-year students, often it will not be possible to schedule them so as to avoid conflict with major courses most commonly taken in the third year or limited to third-year students.

<i>Fall</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Business Enterprises I	3	Basic Commercial Law	3
Commerical Paper and Banking Transactions	2	Business Enterprises II	3
Legal Accounting	2	Trusts and Estates II	3
Trusts and Estates I	3		

### Third-Year Electives

<i>Fall</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Conflict of Laws	3	Comparative State Procedure	3
Federal Jurisdiction	2	Creditors' Rights and Secured Transactions	3
Procedure II	3	Evidence	3
		Procedure II	3

### Second- or Third-Year Electives

<i>Fall</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Antitrust and Trade Regulation	3	Administrative Law	3
Domestic Relations	2	Comparative Law	3
History of Legal Institutions	2	Criminal Procedure	3
Income Taxation	3	Estate and Gift Taxation	2
Insurance	2	Land Financing	3
International Law	3	Land Use Planning	3
Labor Law	3	Legal Processes of Poverty	3
Legal Philosophy	2	Remedies	3
Local Government	3	Securities Regulation	3
Taxation of Business Enterprises	3		

### Problem Courses

<i>Fall</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Consumer Credit	2	Constitutional Liberties	
Corporate Practice	2	Litigation	2
Current Problems in the Securities Markets	2	Estate Planning	2
Government Contracts	2	Fiduciary Administration	2
International Economic Organizations	2	International Business Transactions	2
Litigation of Business Disputes— Domestic and International	2	Legislation	2
Problems in Labor Law	2	Libel, Slander, and Right of Privacy	2
Problems of Environmental Law	2	Problems in Selective Service and Military Law	2
Social and Economic Aspects of Family Law	2	Problems of Urban Development	2
Trial and Appellate Advocacy	2	Professional Responsibility	2

### Practice Training Program

During the first year, each student is required to take Practice Training I during the fall term and Practice Training II during the spring term as described on p. 32. Satisfactory completion of both semesters of Practice Training is a prerequisite to graduation. A student who does not satisfactorily complete either part of the course will be required to retake it.

### Problem Course Requirement

Problem courses will be found listed on pp. 39–43. Every student is required to elect at least one problem course prior to graduation. Enrollment in each course is limited to sixteen since the success of the method requires such restriction. No student may, without the permission of the associate dean, take more than one problem course in any term or more than three overall. Instruction is conducted through the submittal of office problems which are correlated for the orderly unfolding of the field of law covered by the course. Students work independently upon the problems assigned, and their solutions, in the form of memoranda of law, legal instruments, or drafts or corrective legislation, as required, are presented for discussion and criticism. One such problem exercise shall be the equivalent of the Library Problem, perviously administered only to third-year students, and involves a memorandum of law upon which the student is orally examined by the problem course instructor. The instructor may or may not employ an examining committee, as he deems appropriate. The grade on this exercise shall be counted only toward the problem course grade. Problem courses are designed to supplement the training already derived from the case method of instruction by requiring students to become more proficient in the use of a law library, to apply their knowledge, and to develop and employ their skill and ingenuity in the solution of actual legal problems. Each problem course carries two hours' credit.

### Supervised Writing Program for Third-Year Students

Arrangements may be made by a limited number of third-year students who want to write on topics of their own choice for credit under the supervision of faculty members during the school year.

The names of the faculty members who have indicated their availability and willingness to supervise writing by qualified third-year students in specified areas will be made available at the time students register for their third-year courses. No faculty member, however, will be under any obligation to accept any of the students who apply or to accept any particular student. Their decisions will be based on their judgment as to whether the particular student will derive sufficient benefit from writing on his proposed topic to warrant devoting the necessary time to it. To enable him to reach this decision, a faculty member may require a student to submit a detailed outline of his proposed paper, as well as a summary of previous writing on the subject or other appropriate information. In many cases, a faculty member will require





## 24 Measure of Work

as a prerequisite to a student's writing in a particular area, the basic course or courses in that area.

A student who is accepted for this program will be expected to submit outlines and drafts to the faculty member for review and discussion on a regular or frequent basis. The paper will be graded by the standard of a law review article (or other appropriate standard in the case of written work not in article form). Successful completion of the program will entitle a student to two hours' credit. It will not, however, affect the requirement that each student take at least one problem course.

A student cannot meet the written work requirement by turning in a piece of work which he has done in another context, such as summer job, *Law Review*, or *Legal Aid*. He may, however, write a paper which represents a further development of work he has done in one of these other contexts.

### Measure of Work

The following regulations and standards for measuring the work of students are subject at any time to such changes as the faculty think necessary to promote the educational policy of the School. Changes, if made, may be applicable to all students regardless of the date of matriculation.

#### 1. Examinations

(a) All students are required to take course examinations. During their first term a practice examination is given to first-year students to enable them to appraise the effectiveness of their work and to discover possible defects in their method of study.

(b) Students may be excluded from any examination because of irregular attendance or neglect of work during the term.

(c) An excused absence from a course examination will result in the mark of "incomplete," which, if the student has not been dropped, may be made up at the next examination in the subject.

(d) A student may not take a reexamination in a course for the purpose of raising his grade in such course, except in the case when, with faculty permission, he enrolls in and retakes the course for credit. When a course is retaken for credit, both the initial and subsequent grade will be reflected on the student's record and counted in the computation of class standing.

(e) A student may not enroll in a course in which he has previously received a grade, except with the permission or by the direction of the faculty.

#### 2. Standing

(a) Merit points will be awarded to each student as follows:

A plus	3.3	A	3.0	A minus	2.7
B plus	2.3	B	2.0	B minus	1.7
C plus	1.3	C	1.0	C minus	0.8
D plus	0.6	D	0.4	D minus	0.0
		F	-0.5		

For each hour of A plus, a student will be awarded 3.3 merit points, for each hour of A, 3.0 merit points, etc.

(b) A student's merit point ratio is determined by dividing the total number of merit points awarded to him by the number of hours of work he has taken. Hours of F grade are included in this computation.

(c) A regular student is defined as a student in this School who is registered as a candidate for the J.D. degree, and who is carrying substantially full work in substantially the regular order.

(d) A regular student will be dropped for scholastic deficiency (1) if at the close of his first two terms of law study his merit point ratio is less than 0.85; or (2) if at the end of either his third or fourth terms his merit point ratio is less than 0.90; or (3) if at the end of any subsequent term his merit point ratio is less than 0.94; or (4) if in the judgment of the faculty his work at any time is markedly unsatisfactory. Ordinarily a student's work will be considered markedly unsatisfactory if in each of two successive terms he has a merit point ratio (on the work of each term considered separately) lower than the cumulative merit point ratio required at the end of each such term.

(e) Special students may be dropped for unsatisfactory scholastic work at any time.

(f) A student who fails a required course may not repeat the course unless he is directed or permitted to do so by the faculty. A student who fails an elective course may only repeat the course with the permission of the faculty. Although the student must satisfactorily complete eighty-four hours of work exclusive of the hours in failed courses, the hours of F grade in failed courses will be included in the computation of the student's merit point ratio.

Upon the recommendation of a student-faculty study group on grades, rank and placement, the Law School faculty voted to eliminate class rank, except for internal purposes, and to discontinue averaging grades, except for internal purposes. Information on class rank or grade point ratio may not be divulged to anyone, except for internal purposes.

### 3. Dropping of Courses

(a) A problem course may not be dropped at any time after the beginning of the term.

(b) Any other course in which a student registers for credit may not be dropped after the expiration of one week from the beginning of the term.

(c) The only exception to these rules will be in the rare case where the faculty authorizes the dropping of a course for good cause, as in the case of illness.

(d) A student who drops a course in violation of the above rules will be awarded an F for the course.

### 4. Eligibility for Graduation

Eligibility for graduation is based upon the faculty's composite estimate of the individual student derived from his work throughout the three years.

## 26 The Doctor of Law (J.D.) Degree

### 5. Attendance

(a) Irregular attendance or neglect of work is sufficient cause for removal from the School. Regular attendance is required for certification to the bar examiners.

(b) Requests for leaves of absence should be made in advance.

(c) Any student who is unavoidably absent from class should immediately report to the office of the associate dean and present a brief written statement of the reasons for his absence.

## Degrees

### The Doctor of Law (J.D.)

The regular curriculum in the Law School is a three-year program leading to the degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.). As a prerequisite for this degree a student must: (a) have residence credit for no fewer than ninety-six weeks of attendance; (b) have passed all courses required for graduation (see p. 20), and (c) have satisfactorily completed eighty-four hours of work, excepting students in the combined business-law program who must have satisfactorily completed eighty-one hours of work.

A student whose work throughout his course has been of a conspicuously high quality may be graduated *with distinction*.

### J.D. with Specialization in International Affairs

Qualified students will be permitted to elect, at the beginning of their second year of law study, to become candidates for the degree of J.D. with Specialization in International Affairs. Because the primary objective of the Cornell Law School is the sound and thorough training of lawyers, all students in the international program will be required to pursue a curriculum which will, in the opinion of the faculty, qualify the student to pass examinations for the state bars and to engage in the general practice of law. In addition to this fundamental legal training, the specialized program offers about eleven courses in international law, comparative law, international economic law, and related fields, and allows the option of pursuing instruction in international politics, economics, and administration in other divisions of the University.

Students will be admitted to the international program on the basis of demonstrated competence in legal studies during their first year, reasonable language qualifications, and special interest, previous study, or practical experience in international affairs. In order to receive the degree of J.D. with Specialization in International Affairs, they will be required satisfactorily to complete eighty-seven to eighty-nine hours of study. The required hours may include informal work in or outside the Law School in the international field. Flexibility is maintained in order to take account of any unusual circumstances for individual students. A good standard of performance must be achieved by those participating in the program, both in the area of their specialization

and in their other work. Program requirements may be fulfilled in part by work on the *Cornell International Law Journal*.

The program should have its appeal to those law students who aspire to government or international service, to those who wish to be better equipped for the international problems of private practice or association with businesses having international scope, and to those who as private practitioners and citizens seek a more informed understanding of world problems.

#### J.D. Combined with M.B.A. or M.P.A.

The faculties of the Law School and of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration at Cornell have developed a program for combining law school education with training in either business or public administration, according to a student's election, and leading to the completion of work in the two fields and the award of two degrees in four rather than five years.

Applicants for admission to this combined program must make a separate application to both schools and be approved by both schools. The work of the first year will be entirely in the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration; the second year will be devoted entirely to the Law School program for beginning law students; the work of the third year will be divided between the two schools and will complete the requirements for the award of the M.B.A. or M.P.A. at the end of that year; and the work of the fourth year will be devoted entirely to Law School studies and will qualify the student for the J.D. degree at the end of the year. It is possible to reverse the order of the first two years of the program. The combined program involves no substantial sacrifice of training in law. The satisfactory completion of eighty-one hours of courses in the Law School will be required of students electing the combined courses as against eighty-four required of students taking law only.

Applicants interested in pursuing this combined program can obtain further information by writing to the Director of Admissions of the Law School, or to the Director of Admissions of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, Malott Hall.

## Graduate Work

The graduate program of the Cornell Law School is a small one to which only a few students can be admitted each year. Financial resources for graduate scholarships and fellowships are limited. The LL.M. degree (Master of Laws, *Legum Magister*) and the J.S.D. degree (Doctor of the Science of Law, *Jurisprudentiae Scientiae Doctor*) are conferred. The LL.M. degree is intended primarily for the student who desires to increase his knowledge of law by work in a specialized field. The J.S.D. degree is intended primarily for the student who desires to become a legal scholar and to pursue original investigations into the function, administration, history, and progress of law. A small number of law graduates may also be admitted as special students, to pursue advanced legal studies without being degree candidates.

## Admission

An applicant for the LL.M. or J.S.D. degree is accepted only when, in the judgment of the Law School faculty, the candidate shows exceptional qualifications, the Cornell program offers sufficient advanced courses in the special field of the applicant's interest, and the Law School faculty is in a position to supervise properly the proposed course of study. An applicant for candidacy for an LL.M. or J.S.D. degree is expected (1) to hold a baccalaureate degree from a college or university of recognized standing, (2) to hold a degree of Bachelor of Laws or a degree of equivalent rank from an approved law school, (3) to have had adequate preparation to enter upon study in the field chosen, and (4) to show promise of an ability, evidenced by his scholastic record or otherwise, to pursue satisfactorily advanced study and research and attain a high level of professional achievement. An applicant for candidacy for a J.S.D. degree must, in addition, have had professional practice or experience in teaching or advanced research since obtaining his first professional degree in law.

Outstanding students from those foreign countries in which it is customary to commence the study of law upon entering the university and to obtain a law degree without having first earned a baccalaureate degree, may in exceptional circumstances be admitted to candidacy for the LL.M. degree despite having earned only one degree previously; provided that, by the time of entering the Cornell Law School, the applicant shall have earned a university degree in law, and that in the judgment of the Graduate Study Committee he shall clearly possess an adequate general and legal education to qualify for advanced study. Any applicant for whom English is not the native language must give satisfactory evidence of ability to carry on his studies in English successfully.

Students who meet the requirements for admission to the Graduate School's Division of Law but who do not wish to become candidates for a degree may be admitted as special students to pursue an approved program of advanced legal studies. Some relaxation of the requirements applicable to degree candidates is possible for applicants who apply for admission as special students, without seeking a degree, to study in a special field of interest.

Preliminary inquiries and requests for admissions materials should be addressed to the Director of Admissions, Cornell Law School, Myron Taylor Hall, Ithaca, New York 14850. Preliminary inquiries should always indicate whether financial assistance will be required. The applicant should make his initial communication early enough to assure that the completed application, with all supporting documents, will reach the Law School by February 1 of the year for which he seeks September admission.

Since financial resources for scholarships and fellowships for graduate study are quite limited, requests for financial assistance ordinarily cannot be considered unless the completed application has been received, with *all* supporting documents, by February 1. Unlike some other divisions of the University, the Law School does not offer teaching or research assistantships to its graduate students.

An application for admission should state in as much detail as possible the objective for which the applicant wishes to do advanced graduate work and the particular fields of study he wishes to pursue. It should also contain a brief personal and academic history of the applicant. Other general requirements for admission to the Graduate School should be complied with.

## Requirements

### Master of Laws

A candidate for the LL.M. degree will be required, in general, (1) to work under the direction of a Supervisory Committee, chosen by the candidate (after consultation with the chairman of the Division of Law of the Graduate School of Cornell University), of whom the chairman and at least one member shall be from the Law School faculty; (2) to pursue and complete with high merit a program of study and investigation approved by his Supervisory Committee and acceptable to the Division of Law; (3) to demonstrate his ability creditably to pursue research in law by the submission of a thesis, or articles or reports; and (4) to pass an oral examination and such other examinations as may be required by his Supervisory Committee and as are acceptable to the Division.

### Doctor of the Science of Law

A candidate for the J.S.D. degree will similarly be required, in general, (1) to work under the direction of a Supervisory Committee; (2) to pursue and complete with distinction a program of study and investigation approved by his Supervisory Committee and acceptable to the Division of Law; (3) to pass such examinations as his Supervisory Committee may prescribe; (4) to em-

### 30 Graduate Work

body the results of his investigation in a thesis which shall be a creditable contribution to legal scholarship; and (5) to pass a final examination (which is usually an examination on the subject matter of his thesis).

#### Requirements Applicable to Both Degrees

The minimum residence required, for either degree, is two full semesters, but completion of the LL.M. program will usually require one summer in addition, and the J.S.D. program normally requires three to four semesters. Longer periods may be required by the nature of the candidate's program, by the extent of his prior legal training, or by other factors. Each program is arranged on an individual basis. Accordingly, its content and the time required for the work, the oral or written examinations or both, and the thesis or other writing required of each candidate will vary from individual to individual.

It is normal to accept students only as provisional candidates for the first semester. They are changed to, or denied, permanent degree candidacy on the basis of the first semester's work.

A candidate for either degree will ordinarily be expected to concentrate on one legal field and to do a substantial amount of work in at least one other field. Exceptions may be made with the approval of the candidate's Supervisory Committee. Legal fields available are, among others, jurisprudence, legal history, international legal studies, comparative law, criminal law, public law, legislation, taxation, labor law, commercial law, corporation law, property, and procedure and advocacy. Cooperative programs, involving work in other branches of the University as well as in the Law School, are encouraged. To this end, the Law School cooperates with other departments of the University in the supervision of studies by candidates whose interests involve other disciplines in addition to the law as such.

The Supervisory Committee of each candidate may require demonstration of a reading knowledge of one or more foreign languages if the Committee deems it to be desirable for the proper achievement of the program, but there is no fixed language requirement applicable generally to graduate work in law. Although candidates are expected to take some courses, there is no fixed requirement that specific courses be taken. The Supervisory Committee, however, must be satisfied that the candidate will possess a satisfactory grounding in the nature and function of legal systems and legal processes. This requirement may be fulfilled either on the strength of prior study or through an appropriate course of study at Cornell. Candidates whose prior study has been in another system of law must demonstrate adequate understanding of the common-law system before they can be awarded a degree.

#### Administration of Graduate Studies

Advanced graduate work in law is administered by the Graduate Study Committee of the Law School, under the direction of the Division of Law of the Graduate School of Cornell University. The Division of Law consists of the members of the faculty of the Law School, with whom are associated repre-



sentatives of various other fields of study in the University, such as economics, government, history, philosophy, business and public administration, and industrial and labor relations, and other members of the graduate faculty serving on the supervisory committees of candidates for degrees. Graduate students in law are registered with the Graduate School in Sage Graduate Center. This method of organizing advanced graduate work in law is considered advantageous in that it offers candidates the opportunity to correlate their work in law with work in allied fields in other departments of the University. The purpose is to make available any facilities of the University which might help the candidate to carry out a broad constructive program planned in collaboration with his Supervisory Committee.

# Description of Courses

## A. First-Year Courses

**100 Accidents.** Five hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Hogan and Professor Rossi.

An introduction to fault, enterprise liability, and social insurance as approaches to compensation for harms. The impact of liability, health, and disability insurance as risk-bearing alternatives will be examined with focus upon reform proposals for compensation of the traffic victim.

**101 Constitutional Law.** Three hours. Lockhart, Kamisar and Choper, *The American Constitution, Cases and Materials* (second edition, with supplement). Dean Forrester and Professor Ratner.

Study of basic American constitutional law and judicial review.

**102 Contracts.** Five hours. Section I: Fuller and Braucher, *Basic Contract Law*. Professor Oberer and Professor Summers. Section II: Multilithed materials. Professor Macneil.

Section I: The formation, interpretation, enforcement, and termination of contracts, including the scope of legal protection accorded contracts, the elements of agreement, consideration and the seal, offer and acceptance, third party beneficiaries, assignment, the effect of changed or unforeseen circumstances, conditions in contracts, and the Statute of Frauds.

Section II: (1) The nature of contract: economic exchange and contract, contract and on-going relationships, social control and utilization of contractual relationships, the nature of contract as defined by consideration doctrine, contracts as legally protectable and transferable wealth; (2) Planning contractual relationships: planning for performance, planning for risks in contractual relationships, planning for conflict resolution; (3) Legal aspects of administration of contract changes and disputes.

**103 Criminal Justice.** Three hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Hanslowe and Professor Summers.

The criminal law as an instrument of social control. Substantive, procedural, constitutional, and administrative aspects will be examined.

**104 Introduction to Property.** Three hours. Casner and Leach, *Cases and Text on Property*. Professor Roberts.

Property as a collective phenomenon rather

than a collection of sundry private rights is employed as the central theme of this course. The counterpoint necessary to orchestrate this theme will be afforded by an investigation of the law developed to deal with the conflicting claims of several landowners to use a common body of water, with the claims to neighboring landowners to put their parcels to uses which conflict with one another, and with the conflict arising out of the diverse interests of landlords and tenants in the same parcel of land.

**105 Private Land Use Controls.** Three hours. Casner and Leach, *Cases and Text on Property*. Professor Roberts.

The sale of terrestrial space: the trend of modern social legislation and manufacturing techniques to undermine traditional property lore and replace it with a commodity market governed by rules applicable to bailments and sales of personal property. Covenants and easements, subdivision plans, nonprofit neighborhood association corporations, open space preservation and restraints on alienation as they evidence themselves in the rise of neofeudalism on the planned suburban scene. Cooperatives and condominiums as center-city Meccas or financially necessary expedients.

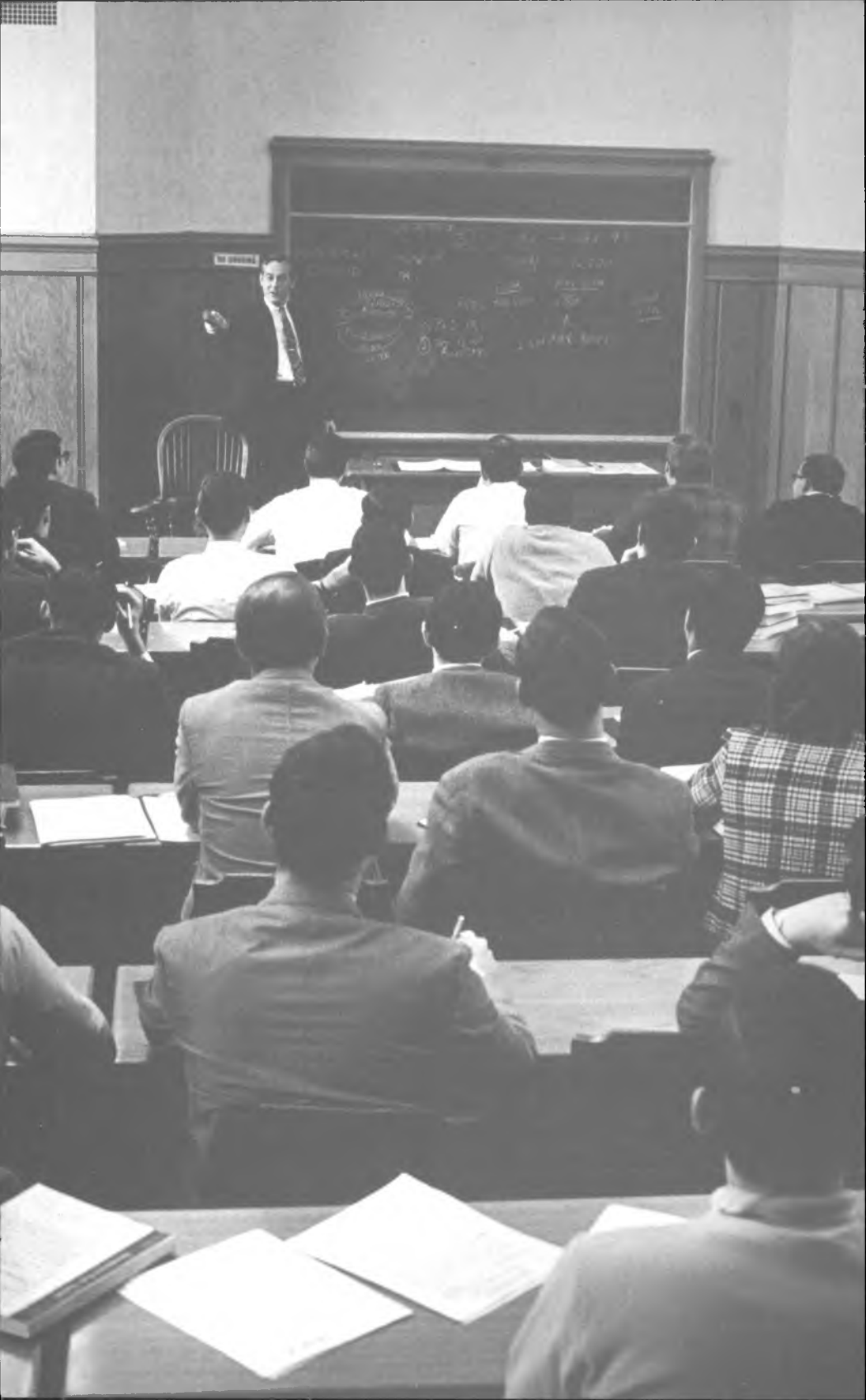
**106 Practice Training I.** One hour. Price and Bitner, *Effective Legal Research* (third edition). Professor Bitner.

An introduction to the tools of law practice and the materials of legal research. The use of the law library, its digests, encyclopedias, reports, texts, and works of legal reference will be explained.

**107 Practice Training II.** Two hours. Code of Professional Responsibility; supplementary materials to be announced. Professor Rossi, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Hampson, Mr. Colapietro, Mr. Basloe, Mrs. Basloe, and Mr. Adair.

The preparation of legal materials of law practice including the drafting of opinion letters, memoranda of law and a brief. The functions and techniques of oral and written argument. Consideration of the role of the legal profession, its functions, and ethics.

**108 Procedure I.** Six hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor MacDonald and Professor Thoron (fall term); Professor Schlesinger (spring term).



## 34 Third-Year Electives

An introduction to civil procedure, placing particular emphasis on those procedural concepts which are fundamental to the conduct of present-day litigation. Initially there is a general survey of the litigation process, from the commencement of an action through the appeal. There follows more detailed consideration of the following: jurisdiction, process and venue; federalism and the ascertainment of applicable law; the development of modern procedure; modern pleading; discovery and other pretrial devices; trial; judgments; and former adjudication.

## B. Second-Year Electives

**200 Basic Commercial Law.** Three hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Hogan and Professor Summers.

The course seeks to foster awareness of the relevant kinds of things that can go wrong in commercial and consumer dealings, and to develop relevant preventive and remedial sophistication, including skills required for effective use of complicated statutory schemes. Primarily focuses on the Uniform Commercial Code, with main emphasis on Article 2 but with some consideration of Articles 7 and 9.

The related subjects of commercial paper and banking transactions are not systematically treated in this course but in course 203, Commercial Paper and Banking Transactions.

**201 Business Enterprises I.** Three hours. Stevens and Henn, *Statutes, Cases and Materials on the Law of Corporations and Other Business Enterprises* (1965). Professor Henn.

Introduction to the law of agency and corporations and unincorporated forms of business enterprises, including partnerships, limited partnerships, implied partnerships, mining partnerships, subpartnerships, registered partnerships, statutory partnership associations, joint ventures, joint-stock associations, and business trusts. Aspects of the law of business corporations to be covered in greater depth include the history and significance of business corporations; nature of corporateness; selection of form of business enterprise; selection of jurisdiction of incorporation; reincorporation problems (promoters and reincorporation agreements); incorporation, admission, and domestication; defective incorporation; disregard of corporateness; and corporate financial structure. Business Enterprises I is a prerequisite to the more advanced treatment of the law of corporations in Business Enterprises II.

**202 Business Enterprises II.** Three hours. Stevens, and Henn, *Statutes, Cases and Materials on the Law of Corporations and Other Business Enterprises* (1965). Prerequisite: 201, Business Enterprises I. Professor Henn.

Advanced treatment of the law of corporations, with emphasis on the corporate management structure; special problems of close corporations; special problems of larger corporations; dividends, other distributions, and redemption; extraordinary corporate matters; corporate litigation (including derivative actions); corporate liquidation, arrangement, and reorganization. The course is intended for students who desire more comprehensive coverage of various aspects of the law of corporations beyond that offered by way of introduction in Business Enterprises I.

**203 Commercial Paper and Banking Transactions.** Two hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Penney.

Commercial paper and bank deposits and collections under Uniform Commercial Code Articles 3 and 4, other statutes and common law. This course is intended to give the student the ability to master and read critically a complex pattern of statutory provisions. It also seeks to give the student some understanding of an esoteric but important area of commercial practice and law, where business practices are constantly threatening to out-run the controlling legislation.

**204 Legal Accounting.** Two hours. Professor Macneil.

Introduction to basic accounting terminology, methods and concepts, and to their relationships with business enterprise, taxation, and regulation of economic activity. An introduction to bookkeeping will be assigned for summer study, and classes will proceed on the assumption that this assignment has been performed.

**205 Trusts and Estates I.** Three hours. Mimeographed materials to be distributed. Professor Dean.

The law of wills and trusts. The student will also be introduced to the topics of future interests, fiduciary administration and estate planning, which can be pursued further in more specialized courses.

**206 Trusts and Estates II.** Three hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Pasley.

Selected topics in the law of wills, trusts, and future interests will be taken up and explored in some detail, with emphasis on modern statutory developments. Trusts and Estates I is a prerequisite.

## C. Third-Year Electives

**300 Comparative State Procedure.** Three hours. Materials to be announced. Professor MacDonald.

A study of procedural tools in the administration of justice in civil actions and proceed-

①  $P(W)$  v.  $O_1(F \text{ in } LAW)$

$D_2$  (Second Car)

H. P. (Driver of Car Owned by ①)



## 36 Second- or Third-Year Electives

ings. Individual supervised preparation on the basis of the procedures available in the state of the student's choice. Class discussion will emphasize the functions and tactics of the various devices studied. This course may not be elected by students who take Procedure II.

**301 Conflict of Laws.** Three hours. Cheatham, Griswold, Reese, and Rosenberg, *Cases and Materials on Conflict of Laws* (fifth edition and 1970 cum. supplement). Professor Schlesinger.

The primary objective is to teach a technique of dealing with problems (arising in all fields of law) which cut across state or national boundaries. Questions of jurisdiction and full faith and credit will be explored more deeply than in Procedure I, and the application of jurisdictional principles in particular fields, such as migratory divorces, will be studied in detail. At least half of the course deals with the rules—including renvoi, characterization, and similar refinements—which determine the choice of the law to be applied by state and federal courts in cases connected with more than one state or country.

**302 Creditors' Rights and Secured Transactions.** Three hours. Hogan and Warren, *Creditors' Rights and Secured Transactions Under the Uniform Commercial Code* (1967). Professor Hogan.

After an introduction to the rights and remedies of creditors seeking to enforce their claims by legal process and the liquidation provisions of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, the course is concentrated upon the legal planning involved in the extension of consumer, farm, and business credit secured by personal property under Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code, in light of the Bankruptcy Act, the Uniform Fraudulent Conveyances Act, the Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966, and the proposed Uniform Consumer Credit Code.

Students who elected the course Sales and Secured Transactions in 1969–70 are not eligible for enrollment in the course Creditors' Rights and Secured Transactions offered in 1970–71 because of duplication of coverage.

**303 Evidence.** Three hours. Maguire, Weinstein, Chadbourn and Mansfield, *Cases and Materials on Evidence* (fifth edition, 1965), *Proposed Rules of Evidence for the U.S. District Court and Magistrates* (March 1969). Professor Rossi.

In general, the course deals with all matters relating to evidence in civil criminal cases, including both the conditions of admissibility and consideration of the probative value of evidence once it has been admitted.

**304 Federal Jurisdiction.** Two hours. Forrester, Currier and Moye, *Cases and Materials on Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure* (second edition, 1970). Dean Forrester.

A study of the jurisdiction of the federal courts and of the procedural rules related to jurisdictional matters, including the law applied by the federal courts, federal question and diversity jurisdiction, removal jurisdiction, jurisdictional amount, appellate jurisdiction, and conflicts between the state and national judicial systems.

**305 Procedure II.** Six hours. *Civil Practice Law and Rules; Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States District Courts; Peterfreund and McLaughlin, Cases and Materials on New York Practice* (second edition, 1968). Professor Warren.

An intensive study of modern civil procedure prescribed and regulated by the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, including all steps taken in an ordinary civil action and all procedural devices available to private parties to obtain adjudication of controversies. The method of study will be reading and analyzing cases, statutes, and court rules, and comparing the practice and procedure under the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States District Courts.

## D. Second- or Third-Year Electives

**400 Administrative Law.** Three hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor Freeman.

Perhaps 80 percent of legal control of activities is now through administrative agencies—international, national, state, and local. This course will examine the powers, methods, roles, and procedures of selected administrative agencies and their place in constitutional government and their review and control by courts.

**401 Admiralty.** Three hours. Healy and Currie, *Cases and Materials on Admiralty*. Professor Curtiss.

The jurisdiction of the admiralty courts of the United States; death and injury of persons, and the special provisions governing death and injury of the various classes of maritime workers; maritime liens; the carriage of goods by general and by chartered ships; the principles of liability and its limitation which are peculiar to the admiralty law; salvage; general average; marine insurance; and the principles governing collision. (Omitted in 1970–71).

**402 Antitrust and Trade Regulation.** Three hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Ratner.

The antitrust laws as an economic constitution, interpreted by the courts, compared with detailed statutes governing particular industries, administered by regulatory agencies.

Problems to be considered include: monopolization; mergers and conglomerates; agreements among competitors; franchising, "fair-trade laws" and other types of controlled distribution; and price discrimination.

**403 Comparative Law.** Three hours. Schlesinger, *Comparative Law—Cases, Text, and Materials* (third edition, 1970). Professor Schlesinger.

The purpose is to develop a technique by which lawyers trained in one system of law may be enabled to recognize, analyze, and study problems arising in terms of a different system. The first part is devoted to procedural and evidentiary problems faced by domestic courts when they have to decide cases involving foreign law and foreign facts. Following this, the fundamental, historically conditioned differences in approach and method between common law and civil law will be explored. Basic problems involving international business transactions or litigation with foreign aspects will be discussed in the light of continental legal thinking; emphasis will be placed on the French, German, and Swiss codes as the outstanding models of systematic codification and on the pattern set by these models in other civil law countries throughout the world.

**404 Criminal Procedure.** Three hours. Remington, Newman, Kimball, Melli and Goldstein, *Criminal Justice Administration*. Prerequisite: Criminal Justice or Criminal Law. Professor Thoron.

The administration of criminal justice, including control of police practices (investigation, arrest, search, seizure, interrogation), the decision to prosecute, right to counsel, bail, preliminary examination, grand jury, arraignment, plea bargaining, motions, preparation for trial, and adjudication of guilt or innocence. Throughout the course emphasis will be given to the issues of professional responsibility of prosecution and defense attorneys in the fair and effective administration of criminal justice, and to the legislative, judicial, and administrative responsibility for the making of criminal justice policy decisions.

**405 Domestic Relations.** Two hours. Ploscowe and Freed, *Family Law: Cases and Materials*. Professor Dean.

The law governing illegitimacy, marriage, support and matrimonial property rights, parent-child relationships, adoption, dissolution of the family, including custody of children and economic consequences of dissolution, is examined in the context of sociological and other social science materials.

**406 Estate and Gift Taxation.** Two hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Dean.

A basic study of the federal estate and gift taxes with reference to the impact of these

taxes on various types of dispositions of property during life and at death.

**407 History of Legal Institutions.** Two hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Pasley.

A study of the historical background and development of one or more social institutions from the standpoint of the law: their impact on the law and the law's response in shaping, promoting, limiting, or abolishing them, as the case may be. The institutions selected for 1970-71 are slavery and involuntary servitude.

**408 Income Taxation.** Three hours. Andrews, *Federal Income Taxation*; and *Federal Taxation, Current Law and Practice* (Commerce Clearing House, published annually). Professor Joyce.

A basic course in federal income taxation designed to develop the student's understanding of tax concepts and his ability to work effectively with the Internal Revenue Code, the Regulations, and the cases and other tax materials.

**409 Insurance.** Two hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor Penney.

The course deals with general principles of insurance law that cut across the fields of casualty, life, and liability insurance. In a sense, the materials represent an advanced and specialized branch of contract law; at the same time insurance practices and insurance law are heavily regulated.

**410 International Law.** Three hours. Casebook and materials to be announced. Professor Barceló.

The processes of the international legal system, and the interplay of those processes with those of national legal systems in the resolution of problems having transnational dimensions. The role of international law in international and national tribunals; recognition of states and governments; treaties and agreements, and the allocation of powers affecting them in the United States; jurisdictional questions, including the law of the sea; immunities; rights of aliens, including international standards for the protection of the person and property; human rights in the international setting; claims among nations.

**411 Labor Law.** Three hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Hanslowe.

The study of collective bargaining, including the right of employees to organize and to engage in concerted activities (strikes, boycotts, picketing); the resolution of questions concerning the representation of employees; the duty of employers and unions to bargain; the administration and enforcement of collective bargaining agreements; grievance procedure and arbitration; the duty of fair representation; and internal union affairs.

## 38 Second- or Third-Year Electives

**412 Land Financing.** Three hours. Penney and Broude, *Cases and Materials on Land Financing* (temporary 1970 edition). Professor Penney.

The course will deal with basic mortgage law as reflected in residential and commercial financing but the emphasis is shifted from doctrine to function by the consideration of a series of increasingly complex land financing transactions involving subdivisions, shopping centers, and office building. Substantial material is devoted to programs for financing public housing and the currently popular cooperative and condominium schemes. Topics such as "future advances," "marshaling," and "subordination agreements" will be dealt with in the functional setting where they are most likely to arise. Mechanics liens, tax liens, fixtures and suretyship are considered in a section dealing with complex priority problems at the conclusion of the material.

**413 Land-Use Planning.** Three hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Roberts.

A study of the legal matrix as a method of controlling the environment in which people live and work: the evolution from trespass to the right of privacy; covenants and easements as *ad hoc* tools haphazardly developed to control the sale of a portion of the grantor's land; nuisance as a device to control the neighborhood environment, and public nuisance as a device to control the town environment; the rise of zoning as a control mechanism; conflict between zoning as a plan for growth and a dead hand on development; subdivision controls; the rise of planning as a respectable governmental activity; the dynamics of planning, zoning, subdivision controls, and private land-use controls; the rehabilitation of center city syndrome; future prospects for maintaining a decent environment.

**414 Legal Philosophy.** Two hours. Hart, *The Concept of Law* (1961); Fuller, *The Morality of Law* (1964); *Essays on Legal Philosophy* (Summers, editor, 1968); mimeographed materials. Professor Summers.

Opens with a critique of the related notions of "having a legal philosophy" and "being a member of a school of jurisprudence." Thereafter, systematic consideration is given to a few selected topics which will vary from year to year. Illustrative of such topics are the following: significantly instructive misconceptions concerning the nature of law; indispensable functions of law; nature of an ideal society and extent law can and cannot contribute thereto; varieties of social injustice relatively immune from law; nature and distinctive utilities of basic legal processes and techniques such as adjudication and legislation; factors and mechanisms of legal change; civil and non-civil disobedience; traditional abuses of law, e.g., its use to en-

force morality as such; ideal justifications for types of authoritative decisions, first principles and concepts within particular branches of law, e.g. *mens rea*, good faith, impartiality; the legal mind and the place of the legal profession within a legal system.

The focus of the course will be on problems of conceptual analysis and rational justification which arise within such of the foregoing topics as are selected for study. Occasionally, attempts also will be made to "derive" and defend some general "truths of legal experience."

**415 Legal Processes of Poverty.** Three hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Macneil.

The nature of poverty and the responses—actual and potential—of the legal system. Emphasis on the social effectiveness of the complex structures—constitutional, legislative, administrative and judicial—of the federal-state systems of distributive, regulatory and private-remedial processes of justice for the poor. Comparisons with similar processes of justice for the nonpoor and with processes of social justice which do not distinguish between the poor and nonpoor.

**416 Local Government.** Three hours. Casebook to be announced. Professor Curtiss.

The legal problems involved in the organization and administration of local governmental units including the city, county, town, village, school district, and special district. The following matters relating to these various units will be among those considered: relationship with the federal and state governments (home rule, federal and state aid); the lawmaking function (meetings, quorum, voting, conflicts-of-interest); powers (general, police, contracting); personnel (selection, tenure, unionization); finance (budgeting, appropriations, taxation, assessments, borrowing); tort liability; ownership and operation of business ventures (utilities, airports, housing); and city and regional planning (redevelopment and renewal, condemnation, subdivision control, zoning).

**417 Remedies.** Three hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Pasley.

A survey and comparison of the basic judicial remedies available for redress of wrongs, breach of contract, and "unjust enrichment." Remedies considered include damages, injunction in various forms, decrees of specific performance, reformation, rescission, and restitution. Remedial enforcement devices, such as the equitable lien, the constructive trust, and punishment for contempt of court are also considered.

**418 Securities Regulation.** Three hours. Materials to be announced. Professor Ratner.

Federal and state regulation of the trading



and distribution of securities and of practices in the securities business. The subject will be examined primarily through a series of problems designed to develop familiarity with the basic source materials and to raise questions which a lawyer might expect to face in practice as well as questions concerning the effectiveness of the present regulatory scheme.

**419 Taxation of Business Enterprises.** Three hours. Bittker and Eustice, *Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders* (Federal Tax Press; second edition 1966, with latest pocket supplement); Andrews, *Federal Income Taxation*; *Federal Taxation, Current Law and Practice* (Commerce Clearing House). Professor Joyce.

A basic study of the federal income-tax problems of business corporations and partnerships and their investors. The course traces the tax effects of the major events which take place in the life span of these two types of enterprises, beginning with formation, moving on to distributions, sales of interests, reorganizations, and concluding with liquidations, partial and complete.

## E. Problem Courses

A statement of the purpose of problem courses and the method of conducting them will be found on p. 22. At least one problem course is prerequisite to graduation, but students are strongly urged to elect more than one. Each course carries two hours' credit. All problem courses are open to second-year as well as to third-year students except as indicated to the contrary below.

**500 Civil Rights and Civil Disobedience.** Professor Freeman.

What is a "civil right"; "liberty"; where does the new term "civil disobedience" belong? Is there a new concept of the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments; an affirmative charter for the citizen as a restriction on government? Blacks, students, protest, revolution—how are these to be treated—constitutionally, politically, sociologically, philosophically? A chance to meet face-to-face some of the people and problems in one of the most important constitutional law fields today. (Omitted 1970-71.)

**501 Computer Science and the Law.** Professor Pasley.

Consideration will be given to some of the problems and possibilities presented to the law by the modern large-scale computer. Among matters which may be taken up will be the electronic storage, indexing, and retrieval of legal materials (cases, statutes, regulations, etc.); the effect of the computer on banking law, stock transfers, and other commercial and corporate law problems; the

computer and the rules of evidence; the computer and administrative law; the computer and the right of privacy; the use of the computer in the administration of justice; anti-trust and trade regulation problems; copyright, patents, and trade secrets; social and economic problems presented by the use of computers. No mathematical or engineering background is required. (Omitted in 1970-71.)

**502 Constitutional Liberties Litigation.** Professor Konvitz.

A study of leading decisions of the United States Supreme Court involving fundamental constitutional liberties affecting individuals and institutions. Substantive and procedural aspects will be analyzed. Students will select a current case involving an important constitutional liberty pending before the United States Supreme Court, and will draft essential papers in the case, such as a preliminary legal memorandum for office use, complaint, memorandum of law for trial court, petition for writ of certiorari or other appeal papers, brief for appellate court. Opportunity will be afforded for oral argument and class discussion. In the first part of the semester, while each student is preparing his case, the class will read and discuss selected readings which deal with judicial review by the Supreme Court, and mainly as it relates to constitutional liberties.

**503 Consumer Credit.** Professor Hogan.

An examination of the issues, both social and legal, presented by the growth and complexity of credit extension to consumers. The principal focus of the course will be upon the recently enacted federal consumer Credit Protection Act and the proposed Uniform Consumer Credit Code.

**504 Copyright, Trademark, and Patent Law.** Professor Henn.

Problems involving copyrights, trademarks (and unfair competition), and patents, designed both to introduce the general student to the basic concepts of those fields and to provide some specialized training for those interested in pursuing careers in the publishing or entertainment industries or as patent lawyers. (Omitted in 1970-71.)

**505 Corporate Practice.** Prerequisites: Business Enterprises I and II, and Legal Accounting or its equivalent. Professor Henn.

The subject matter is of importance not only to those planning to engage in metropolitan corporate practice or to serve in corporations, whether in legal or executive capacities, but also to those who expect to incorporate and represent small business corporations. Alternative projects will be offered; some will highlight corporate financial problems, including corporate financial structures and operations, impact of federal and state regulations of corporate securities, and some



treatment of related accounting, tax, and corporate reorganization matters; others will emphasize the financial, management, and other problems of small corporations, and the drafting techniques essential to their solution.

**506 Current Problems in the Securities Markets.** Professor Ratner.

Consideration of a variety of problems arising out of the "institutionalization" of the securities markets. Attention will be given to the forthcoming Securities and Exchange Commission study of institutional investors and to such questions as: the respective qualities of stock exchange and over-the-counter markets; stock-exchange membership rules and commission rates; automation of the trading markets; trading practices of institutional investors and their market impact; the compensation structure of the securities business; and competition among different kinds of institutions for the investor's dollar.

**507 Estate Planning.** Professor Freeman.

"You can't take it with you." A man's estate as his partial continuing presence. Social, marital, moral problems growing out of his relationships. Continuity of life plans and death plans. The place of the lawyer. Some emphasis on boundaries set and quagmires presented by tax, trust, and estate law. Concrete problems involving small, medium, large estates and varied family and varied business requirements. An opportunity to draft trust, will, insurance, and other plans and instruments.

**508 Fiduciary Administration.** Professor Dean.

Planning and settlement of estates by will, trust, deed, and other devices; selected problems in administration of estates in the probate court. The emphasis is on the planning and drafting aspects of estate planning rather than on the tax aspects.

**509 Government Contracts.** Professor Pasley.

A survey of the principal statutes, regulations, judicial decisions, and administrative rulings relating to the procurement of supplies and services and the disposal of surplus property by the federal government. Consideration will be given to such topics as the federal budget structure (appropriations, obligations, and expenditures), contracting by formal advertising, the negotiated contract, standard forms and clauses, contract pricing, price redetermination and renegotiation of profits, allowable costs under cost-type contracts, termination for default and for convenience, settlement of disputes, claims by or against the government arising out of contracts, contract financing, patent and copyright problems, contracts for research and development, facilities contracts, and contracts with foreign

governments and organizations. Special attention will be given to problems which may be encountered by lawyers in private practice representing business clients, as well as to the problems with which the government lawyer is concerned.

**510 International Aspects of United States Income Taxation.** Professor Brown.

A systematic examination of the United States tax law relating to the foreign income of United States persons and enterprises and to the United States income of foreign persons and enterprises and to the effects on international trade and investment of that law as it interacts with the tax laws of other countries. (Omitted in 1970-71.)

**511 International Business Transactions.** Professor Barceló.

The legal problems (arising under American, international, and foreign law) that confront businesses whose affairs cross national boundaries. Import and export problems, including the economics of international trade, United States trade policy, tariffs and other trade restrictions, international trade agreements, commercial law aspects of international trade transactions, and problems of trade in patented and trade-marked products. Direct investment abroad, including incentives and obstacles to American investment, the right of establishment, foreign corporate law questions, investment in less developed countries, and problems of protecting against expropriatory action. The international patent and trademark system, and legal techniques of licensing industrial property rights abroad. Basic antitrust aspects of international trade and investment. Specialists from government, private practice, and business will participate in some of the class meetings.

**512 International Economic Organizations.** Professor Barceló.

A study of the constitutive law and regulatory regime of the principal legal institutions of the international economy: the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Monetary Fund, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank). The institutional and legal framework of the regional economic and trade organizations, with particular emphasis upon the European Economic Community (Common Market). The legal and practical impact of these institutions upon the complex and interrelated world of international trade, investment and finance and their present and potential role in solving the development problems of the less developed countries.

**513 Legislation.** Professor Curtiss.

The course will involve a study of legislation as an instrument of reform of the law; legislative organization; form and arrangement of statutes; formulation of legislative policy;

## 42 Problem Courses

legislative procedure; limitations upon retroactive legislation; various means for making laws effective; and methods of interpretation. Within this context, there will be selected problems related to the drafting, enactment, interpretation, and enforcement of legislation (federal, state, and local).

### 514 Libel, Slander, and Right of Privacy. Professor Henn.

Deals with the problems encountered in practice in representing clients in the publishing, radio, television, motion picture, and other communication and entertainment industries, relating to libel, slander, and right of privacy. After a review of the substantive law of defamation and privacy, the problems will range from those of prepublication review of materials, through litigation, including the handling and investigation of claims.

### 515 Litigation of Business Disputes—Domestic and International. Professor Schlesinger.

Typical litigation and negotiation problems cutting across all fields of law will be analyzed, with emphasis on the practical effect of legal rules and on the interaction of substantive and adjective law. Some of the problems will raise incidental questions of attorney-client relations and of law-office organization. The problems, largely drawn from actual situations confronting businessmen and their counsel, will require considerable research. Such research usually will be followed by the preparation, in draft form, of papers such as pleadings, memoranda of law, opinion letters, agreements, or proposed statutes. All of the problems, whether involving domestic or international business transactions, will be viewed from the standpoint of an American lawyer, and no knowledge of foreign law is required for this course. Preference in enrollment is given to third-year students.

### 516 Problems in Criminal Law. Professor Hanslowe.

Intensive study of problems in substantive and procedural criminal law through assigned readings, analysis of criminal trial records, and preparation of memoranda and research papers. (Omitted in 1970-71.)

### 517 Problems in Labor Law. Professor Oberer.

A study in depth of current problems in the labor relations area. Preference in admission will be given to those who have taken Labor Law 411.

### 518 Problems in Law and Psychiatry. Professor Hanslowe.

Study of the manner in which the law deals with abnormal behavior in the light of psychiatric insights. Problems to be considered will be drawn from such fields as treatment of the mentally ill and of juvenile delinquents, criminal insanity and correction of criminals, alco-

holism and drug addiction, and legal control of sexual behavior. The course will be built around the discussion of assigned readings and student research papers. (Omitted in 1970-71.)

### 519 Problems in Selective Service and Military Law. Professor Penney.

A study of current problems in this area mainly from the vantage point of an attorney representing a selective service registrant or a serviceman.

### 520 Problems of Environmental Law. Professor Roberts.

The challenge posed by a deteriorating environment examined from the perspective of the lawyer. *Quaere*: Is there a "right" to a decent environment? *Quaere*: Is it possible to draft meaningful legislation to better the environment in the light of the complex technological, economic, political, and social issues involved? *Quaere*: Does environmental litigation pose unique problems involving class actions, the canon of ethics, expenses, and plain old-fashioned professional responsibility?

### 521 Problems of Labor Relations in Public Employment. Prerequisite: Labor Law 411. Professor Oberer.

The course will entail a study of the legal problems inherent in the superimposition of collective bargaining relationships on existing patterns of public employment, including the problems of sovereignty, unit determination, representation procedures, unfair practices, scope of bargaining, impasse procedures, and the strike against government. The study will also include an examination of civil service systems, government budgeting, restrictions on political activities of public employees (e.g., Hatch Act), loyalty oaths and security programs, and other problems peculiar to public employment. (Omitted in 1970-71.)

### 522 Problems of Urban Development. Professor Curtis.

A study of selected legal problems arising out of urban growth and development and related to such matters as city and regional planning (renewal and redevelopment, subdivision control, zoning, eminent domain); administration of housing, educational, hospital, welfare, and poverty programs; local taxation and finance; relationship of local governments to each other and to the state and federal governments; and drafting and enforcement of regulatory legislation.

### 523 Problems of War and Peace. Professor Barceló.

The public international law of force, war, and neutrality. A study of the humanitarian conventions (prisoners of war; civilians) and the international war crimes tribunals. The problems of arms control and disarmament.

The role of law and intergovernmental institutions—in particular the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS)—in controlling the use of force, restraining armed conflict, restoring and maintaining peace, and developing a more peaceful world. The study of international norms and peace-keeping processes in the context of past and current problem areas. (Omitted in 1970–71.)

**524 Professional Responsibility.** Professor Thoron. Mathews, *Problems Illustrative of the Responsibilities of Members of the Legal Profession* (second revised edition).

Designed as a practical and realistic introduction to the professional aspects of law practice. Special emphasis is placed on the problems of conscience and professional responsibility which young lawyers are likely to meet in typical dealings with clients, opposing parties, witnesses, government agencies, and the public generally, and in trial and appellate practice. Topics include (1) the role of the legal profession, its functions, social obligations, and standards of morality, ethics, and conduct; (2) the nature of the lawyer-client relationship; (3) organizing and maintaining a practice, office management and economics, partnership agreements, retainers and fees;

and (4) the causes of popular dissatisfaction with lawyers and the legal profession. Problem work includes research with both library and nonlibrary materials.

**525 Social and Economic Aspects of Family Law.** Professor Curtiss.

An examination of selected legal problems related to the family in such areas as support and property rights; dissolution of the family through annulment, separation, and divorce, and the economic consequences thereof; parent-child relationships, including illegitimacy, adoption and custody; abortion law reform; welfare and poverty programs; juvenile court proceedings; and legal counseling.

**526 Trial and Appellate Advocacy.** Professor Desmond, Professor Thoron, and Mr. Gould.

Representative practical problems arising in trial practice, with instruction in the techniques of legal research and preparation for trial. In addition to the preparation of memoranda of law, the course will include the drafting of pleadings, motions, briefs, and other litigation papers. There will also be a series of trial and appellate courtroom exercises.

## Courses in Other Divisions of Cornell

In addition to the work in international affairs described on p. 26, attention is called to courses of special value to law students given in other colleges and schools in the University. In this category fall courses in accounting, cooperatives, corporation finance, economics, government (including international law and organization), labor relations, psychology, sociology, taxation, city and regional planning, and other fields related to law. More complete information can be obtained from the *Announcements* of the divisions referred to. The curricula of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations should also be examined.

Students may not elect work outside the Law School during the first year. Those who have satisfactorily completed the first year are encouraged to take courses related to their Law School program in other divisions of Cornell. Permission to do so must be secured from the associate dean, and will not be granted for more than one such course in any one semester. Credit towards the J.D. degree will be granted for such work whenever, in the opinion of the associate dean, it is sufficiently cognate to the student's Law School program. Grades on such work are not included in merit point computations.

### ROTC: Advanced Courses

The advanced courses of the Army, Navy, and the Air Force ROTC programs are electives for law students, but no credit toward the J.D. is given. Further information may be found in the *Announcement of Officer Education*, which may be obtained by writing to the Announcements Office, Day Hall.



## Programs, Facilities, Activities, and Services

### International Legal Studies

The International Legal Studies Program was developed with the generous support of the Arthur Curtis James Foundation and the late Myron C. Taylor, LL.B., 1894. Students are offered a program of concentrated study in the international legal field, as described elsewhere in this *Announcement*. A number of foreign scholars and students come to Ithaca for research and study. The Ford Foundation has made substantial long-term grants, the proceeds of which have largely been used to conduct faculty seminars in the field of comparative law and summer conferences in the field of public international law, and to bring distinguished foreign visiting professors to Cornell. Student programs include the speakers' series, the activities of the Cornell International Law Society, and publication of the student-edited *Cornell International Law Journal*.

### Cornell Law Review

The *Review* (formerly called the *Quarterly*) has been published continuously since 1915 and is one of the older national law reviews. Published six times annually, it is edited by third-year honor students. *Review* members are chosen on the basis of either their law school academic standing after their first year or a writing competition held during their second year. The *Review* contains critical and analytical articles written by practicing lawyers, scholars, judges, and public officials. Discussions of developments in the law, in the form of comments and notes on current problems, are provided by second- and third-year students under the supervision of the editors. Reviews of significant books are also published. *Review* experience offers individualized training in the use of legal research materials, in the marshaling and analysis of authorities, in critical and independent thought regarding legal problems, and in accurate and concise expression.

### Moot Court

Moot Court work, designed to afford training in the use of the law library, the analysis and solution of legal problems, the drafting of briefs, and the presentation of oral arguments, is required of all first-year students in connection with the course Practice Training, and is elective for second-year students.

Upperclass Moot Court presents several rounds of brief writing and oral argument in the third, fourth and fifth terms. It is organized in the form of a bracket elimination competition. From the competitors are selected the Moot Court Board, the Cornell Law School Moot Court Champion Team, and a team

## 46 Moot Court and Legal Aid

to represent the School in interlaw-school competition. Prizes are awarded annually to the students judged to rank highest in this work. Judges are selected from the bench and bar, faculty, and members of the Moot Court Board.

### Cornell Legal Aid

Cornell Legal Aid provides legal services to persons financially unable to employ an attorney. Legal Aid is composed of students selected for membership after the first year of studies. It is divided into a civil division and a criminal division which operate under the supervision of the directing attorney who is a member of the Law School staff and a practicing trial lawyer. Students initially are given cases to research in both the criminal and civil areas, after which they may pursue their own interests. A Legal Aid member has an opportunity for significant client contact and in depth research in interesting and developing areas of the law.

The Civil Division maintains office hours at community centers in Tompkins County and at Myron Taylor Hall. All members participate in this initial phase of client contact by interviewing applicants for assistance. Cases which are accepted are then assigned to a student who conducts further investigation, does research, and discusses a proposed course of action with the directing attorney. Pursuant to statute, third-year members are permitted to make court appearances in certain cases. These students perform all the functions of trial counsel under the supervision of the directing attorney. In all other cases requiring court action the directing attorney represents the client in court accompanied by the student in charge of the case.

In addition to civil cases, Legal Aid may represent indigent prisoners before appellate courts and in post conviction proceedings involving *coram nobis* and *habeas corpus*. When a request is received from a prisoner, it is assigned to a student. He then conducts an investigation by mail or, if feasible, by personal interview, researches the case and recommends a course of action. If the case is pursued further, the student prepares the briefs and the pleadings. With the consent of the court and parties, a student may be permitted to make the argument on appeal in intermediate courts.

The Legal Aid program is supplemented by training sessions and by student preparation of memorandum in a particular area to assist future members with their cases. Luncheon and speaker programs bring to the School practicing poverty lawyers and other guests to discuss areas of interest to Legal Aid members.

### Cornell Law Student Association

Each student belongs to the Cornell Law Student Association. Dues are paid from the initial registration fee and are applied over the three years of Law School to various CLSA sponsored activities. Such activities include the financing of the *Cornell Law Forum*, operation of the Law School bookstore, and various social and educational events.





## 48 Law Student Association, Law Forum

A major responsibility of the CLSA is the administration of the honor system, which has served the Law School for more than fifty years.

Through its committees, the CLSA is the law students' voice in the formulation of Law School policies.

The CLSA is the student government of the Law School. Officers are elected annually by the student body.

## Cornell Law Forum

The *Forum*, published four times a year, is the law students' newspaper. Each issue is dedicated to a legal subject of current interest with article contributions from outside contributors, faculty and students. The remainder is devoted to articles of legal interest, School news, placement, and alumni affairs. The *Forum* won first place in the American Law School Association Newspaper Contest in 1961, 1963, and 1965 and second place in 1956, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1966, and 1967.

## Other Organizations

There is a chapter of the Order of the Coif at the Law School. The Order of the Coif is an honorary society to which a few of the highest-ranking students may be elected in the third year.

Two national professional fraternities for law students have chapters at the Law School: Conkling Inn of Phi Delta Phi, which established the Frank Irvine Lectureship, described on p. 58, and the Woodrow Wilson Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta, which established the Robert S. Stevens Lecture Series, described on p. 61.

The St. Thomas More Guild is an organization of Catholic law students. It holds regular meetings and Communion breakfasts to which outside speakers are usually invited. Attendance at these meetings and breakfasts is open to all. The Old Ezra Investment Club is an organization of students interested in learning more about the workings of the stock market. Monthly meetings are held to which guest speakers are invited. The club owns various shares of stock purchased with members' dues.

The Law Wives' Association, which meets at least once each month, sponsors various social activities and lectures throughout the school year.

## Placement Service

Some students have opportunities for positions in practice assured them upon graduation. Others are able to discover openings through their own efforts, but most need assistance. While the Law School makes no pretense of guaranteeing any of its graduates a position, it does endeavor to counsel and assist them in this matter. This assistance is provided by a Placement Office under the supervision of an assistant dean who serves as director of placement.

The placement program has been exceedingly successful in placing both



## 50 Placement Service, Facilities, and Libraries

men and women in private practice, industry, and public service. The loyal and effective cooperation of individual Cornell law alumni throughout the country has contributed in an important way toward the achievement of this record.

### Building and Facilities

#### Myron Taylor Hall

Myron Taylor Hall, made possible by the gift of Myron C. Taylor, LL.B. 1894, furnishes splendid facilities for teaching law and for legal research, and beautiful surroundings in which to work. Provision for the comfort and convenience of students includes cubicles adjacent to the library stacks for quiet study, a student organization room, separate lounges for men and women, and a squash court for law students.

#### Charles Evans Hughes Law Residence Center

Through a gift of \$1,000,000 from Myron C. Taylor, LL.B. 1894, supplemented by additional funds from other sources, a residence center for unmarried law students has been recently constructed adjacent to Myron Taylor Hall. It is named in honor of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, a member of the Cornell Law School faculty from 1891 to 1895, when Myron Taylor was here as a student. Construction of Hughes Hall was begun in the spring of 1962, and the building was opened in September 1963. It houses approximately 120 single law students in a variety of accommodations including singles, doubles, and suites. The dining room serves the Center's residents and is open to the entire Law School student body, the faculty, and the staff. Further information and application forms may be obtained by writing the Department of Housing and Dining Services, Day Hall.

#### Libraries

The library of the Law School contains more than 240,000 volumes. It is so arranged as to permit each student direct access to books in the stacks as well as in the Reading Room. Its collection of reports of American state and federal courts and of the reports of the British Commonwealth of Nations is complete. It has complete sets of all legal periodicals in the English language. It contains an excellent collection of textbooks, digests, annotations, and encyclopedias. It is one of the few repositories of the records and briefs filed in the Supreme Court of the United States and in the New York Court of Appeals. In the field of foreign law, especially civil law, there is an excellent collection, and it is constantly expanding.

Five special collections are of particular interest:

The Earl J. Bennett Collection of Statute Law is provided by the gift of Earl J. Bennett, LL.B. 1901, and embraces about 6,000 volumes of the session laws of the states, among them many rare volumes.



## 52 Health Services, Motor Vehicles

The Myron C. Taylor Collection of the League of Nations publications was given by Myron C. Taylor, LL.B. 1894.

The Edwin J. Marshall Collection of works on equity was bequeathed to the University by Edwin J. Marshall, LL.B. 1894.

The John Arthur Jennings Collection of current statutory compilations is the gift of John Arthur Jennings, LL.B. 1919, of Rochester, New York.

The Dean Emeritus Robert S. Stevens Collection on Corporations, Equity, and Taxation is the gift of the Law School Class of 1941, to honor Dean Stevens.

The Law Library's collection is aided and enriched by the following named endowment funds:

Robert Burns, LL.B. 1907  
Harold T. Edwards, LL.B. 1910  
Thomas B. Gilchrist, LL.B. 1906  
Ira M. Olsan, Class of 1920  
Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity  
George J. Tansey, B.L. 1888  
Mynderse Van Cleef, B.S. 1874  
George R. Van Namee,  
LL.B. 1902

John C. Howes, LL.B. 1934  
Professor Herbert D. Laube,  
Faculty, 1929-1960  
E. E. Willever, Law Librarian  
1911-1936  
Professor Lyman P. Wilson,  
Faculty, 1921-1951  
Edwin J. Marshall, Jr., LL.B. 1937

The University Library system, containing more than 3,200,000 volumes (exclusive of the Law Library), is accessible to law students.

## Health Services and Medical Care

Health services and medical care for students are centered in two Cornell facilities: the Gannett Medical Clinic (out-patient department) and the Sage Infirmary. Students are entitled to unlimited visits at the Clinic. Appointments with individual doctors at the Clinic may be made by calling or coming in person to the Clinic. An acutely ill student will be seen promptly whether he has an appointment or not. Students are also entitled to laboratory and x-ray examinations indicated for diagnosis and treatment, hospitalization in Sage Infirmary with medical care for a maximum of fourteen days each term, and emergency surgical care. The cost of these services is covered in the General Fee.

On a voluntary basis, insurance is available to supplement the services provided by the General Fee. For further details, including charges for special services, see the *Announcement of General Information*. If, in the opinion of the University authorities, the student's health makes it unwise for him to remain in the University, he may be required to withdraw.

## Motor Vehicles

The University does not encourage student use of motor vehicles but recognizes that in certain cases there may be important reasons why a student needs a motor vehicle. University regulations apply to all types of motor vehicles, including automobiles, motorcycles, motor bikes, and motor scooters.

Every student who owns, maintains, or for his own benefit operates a motor vehicle in Tompkins County must register it with the Safety and Security Division, unless that vehicle is otherwise currently registered with the Division of Safety and Security. Freshmen are not permitted to own, maintain, or operate motor vehicles in Tompkins County. All students must register motor vehicles within the prescribed time for University registration at the beginning of the fall term (*exception*: students who are not then subject to this rule but later become subject to it must register vehicles within five days after becoming so subject). Nonregistered vehicles may not be parked on campus at any time. (Students entering the University for the spring semester or reentering after a period of absence must register motor vehicles with the Safety and Security Division at the time of, or within the time for, general registration.)

Every student who has a motor vehicle must comply with the following requirements: (1) the student must be legally qualified to operate a motor vehicle in New York State; (2) the vehicle must be registered in New York State or legally qualified to be operated on the highways of New York State; (3) the vehicle must be effectively insured against public liability for personal injury and property damage for the minimum of \$10,000—\$20,000—\$5,000, for the duration of such registration and while the vehicle is under the control of the registering student; (4) a fine is levied if the vehicle is not registered within the specified time.

No student may park his motor vehicle on the campus from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, or from 8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Saturdays. Certain areas are restricted twenty-four hours a day; such areas include "no parking" zones, dormitory parking areas, and areas listed as limited at all times to holders of specific permits.

Special area parking permits are issued only after careful consideration by the Safety and Security Division Office. Extenuating circumstances (physical disabilities, etc.) are the basis for the issuance of these permits.

The student's registration in the University is held to constitute an agreement on his part that he will abide by all its rules and regulations with regard to traffic and parking or suffer the penalty prescribed for any violation of them.

Correspondence regarding motor vehicles should be addressed to the Board on Traffic Control, G-2 Barton Hall.

## Scholarships and Prizes

### Special Scholarships

**HENRY W. SACKETT SCHOLARSHIPS.** Two scholarships have been established from the Sackett Law School Endowment Fund. These scholarships are to be awarded at the discretion of the Law faculty.

**MYNDERSE VAN CLEEF SCHOLARSHIP.** This scholarship is awarded at the discretion of the Law faculty.

**JOHN JAMES VAN NOSTRAND SCHOLARSHIPS.** Two scholarships, available to students after the first year, are awarded on the basis of financial need, character, and scholarship.

**CUTHBERT W. POUND FUND.** This memorial was created through contributions made in memory of Cuthbert W. Pound 1887, chief judge of the New York Court of Appeals and at one time a member of the faculty of the Cornell Law School.

**GEORGE W. HOYT FUND.** This fund came to the University under the will of George W. Hoyt, A.B. 1896. Following Mr. Hoyt's wish that the income be used for the benefit of the Law School, the Board of Trustees voted that for the present this income be appropriated for scholarships in the Law School. Approximately \$2,000 will be annually available for this purpose.

**CHARLES K. BURDICK SCHOLARSHIP.** Established in memory of former Dean Burdick by alumni who were members of the student society known as Curia.

**DICKSON RANDOLPH KNOTT MEMORIAL.** This memorial was established by Mrs. Sophia Dickson Knott in honor of her son, First Lieutenant Dickson Randolph Knott. AUS. Lieutenant Knott, ranking student in the law class of 1944 at the end of his first year, wearer of the Purple Heart and the Silver Star, was killed in action in Italy, October 22, 1943.

The income from the memorial will be devoted to aid other veterans in the School.

**LEONARD T. MILLIMAN COOPERATIVE LAW SCHOLARSHIP.** This is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Milliman in memory of their son, Ensign Leonard T. Milliman, USN. Its value is \$300, and it is open to a student in the Law School who has an agricultural background and who is a potential specialist in the field of farmer-producer cooperative law.

**MELVIN I. PITT SCHOLARSHIP.** A scholarship fund established in memory of Melvin Ira Pitt, LL.B. 1950, by his family, classmates, and friends.



**FRANKLYN ELLENBOGEN JR. MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.** A scholarship fund in memory of Franklyn Ellenbogen, Jr., a member of the class of 1955, established by his parents, the income to be awarded to a law student, taking into account particularly the financial need of the applicant.

**CHARLES D. BOSTWICK LAW SCHOLARSHIP.** Donated by Mrs. Charles D. Bostwick, and by Mr. J. B. S. Johnson, cousin of Mr. Bostwick, in memory of Charles D. Bostwick, LL.B. 1894, onetime comptroller and treasurer of the University. Award to be made to a law student by the Law faculty.

**HORACE EUGENE WHITESIDE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP AND GEORGE JARVIS THOMPSON MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.** These two scholarships have been established by the past and continuing generosity of graduates and friends of the Law School in memory of two great scholars and teachers who served for many years on the faculty.

**FRANCIS K. DALLEY FUND.** Established under the will of Gretta D. Dailey to aid and assist worthy law students who most deserve financial assistance.

**FORDYCE A. COBB AND HERBERT L. COBB LAW SCHOLARSHIP.** Donated by their sister in memory of Fordyce A. Cobb, LL.B. 1893, and Herbert L. Cobb of the Law School class of 1906. Award to be made to a law student by the Law faculty.

**HENRY A. MARK MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.** A full tuition scholarship in memory of Henry A. Mark, given by his son Henry Allen Mark, LL.B. 1935, to be awarded on the basis of financial need to a student of outstanding character, personality, and intellectual achievement.

**GEORGE J. MERSEREAU FELLOWSHIP AND SCHOLARSHIP.** Bequest from the estate of Mrs. Edna Beahan Mersereau in memory of her husband, George J. Mersereau, for the financial assistance of students in the Cornell Law School who, by reason of character, ability, and financial need, are deemed to be exceptionally deserving.

**WILLIAM D. CUNNINGHAM MEMORIAL FUND.** Established from the estate of Ettina M. Cunningham. It is intended as a memorial to her husband, William D. Cunningham, to provide scholarships for worthy students of high character, with preference to students of the Law School.

**JOHN A. LYNCH SCHOLARSHIP FUND.** This memorial fund in the sum of \$30,000 was established by Harriet G. Lynch, by her will, in honor of John A. Lynch. The income is to be awarded yearly to an undergraduate student in the College of Arts and Sciences, or to a graduate student in the Law School. In selecting the recipient of this scholarship, due consideration is to be given to good character, need, academic performance, and extracurricular activities, in particular athletic activity.

**MILTON AND NATHALIE WEISS SCHOLARSHIP.** A scholarship fund in honor of Milton Weiss, A.B. 1923, LL.B. 1925, and Nathalie Weiss, given by their son, Stephen H. Weiss, A.B. 1957, for scholarship awards to students attending the

## 56 Scholarships and Prizes

Cornell Law School, with special preference given to entering students who have been outstanding Cornell undergraduates.

**CEDRIC A. MAJOR SCHOLARSHIP.** A scholarship of \$1,000 established in memory of Cedric A. Major, LL.B. 1912, by the Major Foundation, to be awarded annually to an outstanding third-year law student.

**ALFRED M. SAPERSTON STUDENT AID FUND.** A fund established in honor of Alfred M. Saperston, LL.B. 1919 by members of his immediate family, to be used for loans and scholarships for law students under the supervision of and at the discretion of the dean of the Law School.

**JUDGE NATHAN A. SCHATZ EMERGENCY LOAN FUND.** A fund established in memory of Judge Nathan A. Schatz, LL.B. 1915 by members of his immediate family, to be used for emergency loans for law students under the supervision of and at the discretion of the dean of the Law School.

## Prizes

**BOARDMAN THIRD-YEAR LAW PRIZE.** A Third-Year Law Prize of the value of \$100, the income from the gift of Judge Douglas Boardman, the first dean of the Law School, is awarded annually to the student who has, in the judgment of the faculty, done the best work to the end of his second year.

**FRASER PRIZES.** Two prizes, the first of the value of \$100, and the second of the value of \$50, are the gift of William Metcalf, Jr., 1901, in memory of Alexander Hugh Ross Fraser, former librarian of the Law School. They are awarded annually at the beginning of the college year to third-year students whose law course has been taken entirely in Cornell University. They are awarded to students who have most fully evidenced high qualities of mind and character by superior achievements in scholarship and by those attributes which earn the commendation of teachers and fellow students. The award is made upon recommendation of the third-year class by vote, from a list of members submitted by the faculty as eligible by reason of superior scholarship. The holder of the Boardman Prize is not eligible.

**W. D. P. CAREY EXHIBITION.** Gift of William D. P. Carey, 1926. Awarded to the students who, in the judgment of the faculty, have excelled in legal research and writing during the third year.

**LOUIS KAISER PRIZE.** Gift of Louis Kaiser, LL.B. 1921. A prize of \$50 awarded to the student judged by the faculty to rank highest in the upperclass Moot Court work.

**INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS PRIZE.** Gift of Nathan Rothstein LL.B. 1934, to encourage thinking about international affairs by law students and the formulation of plans and devices for world peace. From a fund of \$250, a prize or prizes will be awarded for the best work done by students, with faculty approval, in the field of international affairs.

**JOHN J. KELLY JR. MEMORIAL PRIZE.** This annual award of \$250 is given by an anonymous donor in memory of John J. Kelly, Jr., LL.B. 1947, to the student who, in the judgment of the dean, best exemplifies qualities of scholarship, fair play, and good humor.

**NATHAN BURKAN MEMORIAL COMPETITION.** The first prize is \$250, and the second prize is \$100. Awarded to the students who, in the sole judgment of the dean of the Law School or such other person as he may delegate for the purpose, prepare the two best papers on the subject of copyright law.

**GUSTAVUS HILL ROBINSON MOOT COURT AWARD.** Gift of Richard Swan Buell, LL.B. 1937, and Lucille P. Buell, his wife. Two medals to be awarded to the two winners of the Third-Year Moot Court Competition.

**CORNELL LAW SCHOOL CLASS OF 1936 EVIDENCE PRIZE.** A fund created by the class of 1936 to establish a prize to be awarded annually to the Cornell Law School student achieving the highest grade in evidence.

# Lectureships

## The Frank Irvine Lectureship

The Frank Irvine Lectureship, established in 1913 by the Conkling Inn of the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi in honor of Judge Irvine, former dean of the Law School, provides for lectures on legal topics by men of national reputation. The incumbents of the lectureship and the subjects of their respective addresses have been as follows:

- 1914—The Honorable Adelbert Moot of the New York Bar: *Thoroughness*
- 1915—Charles A. Boston, Esq., of the New York Bar: *Legal Ethics*
- 1917—Dean J. H. Wigmore, of the Northwestern University Law School: *A New Way to Teach Old Law*
- 1918—The Honorable Charles M. Hough, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit: *Due Process of Law Today*
- 1919—Dean Harlan F. Stone of the Columbia Law School; subsequently Chief Justice of the United States: *The Lawyer and His Neighbors*
- 1920—The Honorable Frederick E. Crane, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals; subsequently Chief Judge: *The Fourth Estate*
- 1921—Professor Samuel Williston, Dane Professor of Law, Harvard Law School: *Freedom of Contract*
- 1922—Albert M. Kales, Esq., of the Illinois Bar: *The Visceral and Ratiocinative Schools of Jurisprudence*
- 1923—The Honorable Benjamin N. Cardozo, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals; subsequently Chief Judge of that Court and Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States: *The Philosopher and the Lawyer*
- 1924—The Honorable Irving Lehman, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals; subsequently Chief Judge: *The Influence of the Universities on Judicial Decisions*
- 1925—The Honorable Robert Von Moschzisker, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania: *Dangers in Disregarding Fundamental Conceptions When Amending the Federal Constitution*
- 1926—Frederick R. Coudert, Esq., of the New York Bar: *International Law in Relation to Private Law Practice*
- 1927—Professor Morris R. Cohen, College of the City of New York: *Property and Sovereignty*
- 1928—Walter P. Cooke, Esq., of the New York Bar: *Reparations and the Dawes Plan*
- 1929—Professor Arthur L. Goodhart, Oxford University, England: *Case Law in the United States and in England*
- 1930—The Honorable William S. Andrews, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals: *New York and Its Waters*
- 1931—Professor Harold J. Laski, London School of Economics, England: *Sovereignty and International Law*
- 1932—Professor Joseph H. Beale, Royall Professor of Law, Harvard Law School: *Legal History and Law Reform*
- 1933—Professor Edward S. Corwin, McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence, Princeton University: *The Power of Congress to Prohibit Commerce among the States*
- 1934—Edwin J. Marshall, Esq., '94, of the Ohio Bar: *The Art of Drafting Contracts*
- 1935—Dean Charles E. Clark of the Yale Law School; subsequently Chief Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit: *The Challenge of a New Federal Civil Procedure*
- 1936—Walter Fairchild, Esq., of the New York Bar: *The Economic Aspects of Land Titles*
- 1937—The Honorable Charles Warren of the Massachusetts and District of Columbia Bars: *State Disputes in the Supreme Court*
- 1938—Arthur E. Sutherland, Jr., Esq., of the New York Bar; subsequently Professor of Law, Cornell Law School, and Bussey Professor of Law, Harvard Law School: *A New Society and an Old Calling*
- 1939—Professor Roscoe Pound, former Dean of the Harvard Law School: *Private Law and Public Law*
- 1940—Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School: *The Application of the Sherman Act to Organized Labor*

- 1941—The Honorable John Lord O'Brian, Counsel to the Office of Production Management: *Freedom of Speech in Time of War*
- 1942—The Honorable Carl McFarland, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States; later President, Montana State University: *The False Standard in Administrative Organization and Procedure*
- 1943—The Honorable Randolph E. Paul, General Counsel to the United States Treasury: *Federal Taxation in Total War*
- 1947—The Honorable Raymond S. Wilkins, Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts; subsequently Chief Justice: *The Argument of an Appeal*
- 1948—The Honorable Wayne L. Morse, United States Senator, Oregon: *Will We Have Industrial War or Peace with the Taft-Hartley Law?*
- 1949—General William J. Donovan: *America's Freedom: Threats from Home and Abroad*
- 1950—The Honorable Leverett Saltonstall, United States Senator, Massachusetts: *The Lawyer in Politics*
- 1951—The Honorable Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Chief Justice of New Jersey: *The Modernization of the Law*
- 1952—The Honorable Herbert F. Goodrich, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit: *Appeals—How and When*
- 1953—Edward O. Boshell, Esq., President of Westinghouse Air Brake Co.: *The Lawyer in Business*
- 1954—The Honorable Bolitha J. Laws, Chief Judge, United States District Court for the District of Columbia: *The Lawyer's Part in the Administration of Justice.*
- 1955—The Honorable Arthur Larson, Undersecretary of Labor; former Professor of Law, Cornell Law School: *The Lawyer as Conservative.*
- 1956—Professor Robert S. Stevens, former Dean of the Cornell Law School: *A Plea for More Equity in the Law.*
- 1957—The Honorable Simon E. Sobeloff, Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit; subsequently Chief Judge: *Federalism and State Judicial Power over Non-Residents*
- 1958—The Honorable Calvert Magruder, Chief Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit: *The Trials and Tribulations of an Intermediate Appellate Court*
- 1959—Arthur H. Dean, Esq., '23, of the New York Bar: *Negotiating with the Communists: The Nature of the Problem*
- 1960—The Honorable William O. Douglas, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States: *The Supreme Court and Its Case Load*
- 1961—The Honorable William P. Rogers, '37, Attorney General of the United States; subsequently Secretary of State of the United States: *The Importance of Continued Improvement in the Administration of Justice*
- 1962—S. Hazard Gillespie, Jr., Esq., of the New York Bar: *The Prosecutor's Conscience and Practical Law Enforcement*
- 1963—The Honorable Harold R. Medina, Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit: *Reflections on the Trial Judge's Role*
- 1964—The Honorable John Minor Wisdom, Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit: *The Role of the Federal Courts Today*
- 1965—Professor Myres S. McDougal, Sterling Professor of Law, Yale Law School: *The Cuban Expropriations in International Law*
- 1966—Sol M. Linowitz, Esq., '38, of the New York Bar; subsequently Ambassador to the Organization of American States: *The Obligation to Remain Silent*
- 1967—The Honorable Charles S. Desmond, former Chief Judge of the State of New York: *Constitutional Reform for New York State*
- 1968—The Honorable J. Skelly Wright, Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit: *The Role of the Supreme Court in a Democratic Society—Judicial Activism or Restraint?*
- 1969—The Honorable Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, former Attorney General of the United States: *Congress and Foreign Policy*
- 1970—Dean Jefferson B. Fordham of the University of Pennsylvania Law School: *Who Decides in Troubled America? Limits of Reform by Judiciary.*



## The Robert S. Stevens Lectureship

The Robert S. Stevens lecture series was established by Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity during the spring term of 1955 to pay tribute to Robert S. Stevens, retiring dean of the Law School, for his contributions to Cornell Law School and the legal profession as a whole. A secondary purpose was to provide the law students with an opportunity to expand their legal education beyond the substantive and procedural law taught in the Law School. The incumbents of the lectureship and their topics have been as follows:

- 1956—The Honorable Samuel S. Leibowitz, Judge, Kings County, New York: *The Practice of Criminal Law*
- 1957—The Honorable David W. Peck, Presiding Justice, Appellate Division, First Department, New York: *Our Changing Law*
- 1958—The Honorable Edmund S. Muskie, '39, Governor of Maine; subsequently United States Senator, Maine: *Do Convictions and Politics Mix?*
- 1959—Dean Ronald H. Graveson, King's College, London, England: *An English Lawyer Looks at American Federalism*
- 1960—The Honorable Kenneth B. Keating, United States Senator, New York; subsequently Judge of the New York Court of Appeals and Ambassador to India: *The Federal Government's Role in Combating Organized Crime*
- 1961—The Honorable J. William Fulbright, United States Senator, Arkansas: *American Foreign Policy in the Twentieth Century under an Eighteenth-Century Constitution*
- 1962—James B. Donovan, Esq., of the New York Bar: *The Privilege of Advocating Unpopular Causes*
- 1963—The Honorable Archibald Cox, Solicitor General of the United States: *The Government and the Supreme Court*
- 1965—The Honorable Tom C. Clark, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States: *The Supreme Court and Its Decisional Process*
- 1966—The Right Reverend James A. Pike, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of California: *Beyond the Law*
- 1967—The Reverend Robert F. Drinan, S.J., Dean of the Boston College Law School: *Abortion and the Legislator's Dilemma*
- 1968—Theodore W. Kheel, Esq., '37, of the New York Bar: *The Dynamics of Mediation of Group Conflicts*
- 1969—The Honorable Constance Baker Motley, United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York: *"Separate but Equal" Re-examined*
- 1970—Milton S. Gould, Esq., '33, of the New York Bar: *The Ethics of Advocacy*

## The Henry A. Carey Lectureship in Civil Liberties

The Henry A. Carey Lectureship in Civil Liberties was established in 1958 through an initial gift from Henry A. Carey of the class of 1912. Funds received as part of the annual gift which are not required for the lectureship will be used for general University scholarship aid. The incumbents of the lectureship and their topics have been as follows:

- 1958—Professor Harrop A. Freeman of the Cornell Law School: *Civil Liberties—Acid Test of American Democracy*
- 1959—Thurgood Marshall, Esq., General Counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; subsequently Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States: *Civil Rights and the Role of the Courts*
- 1960—Professor Kenneth Culp Davis of the University of Minnesota Law School: *Civil Liberties and the Faceless Inferior*
- 1961—Robert K. Carr, President of Oberlin College: *Federal Governmental Powers and Civil Liberties*
- 1962—Harris B. Steinberg, Esq., Member of the New York Bar: *The Criminal Defendant and the Lawyer's Role*
- 1963—The Honorable Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General of the United States for Civil Rights: *The Mississippi Case and Civil Rights*
- 1964—Edward Bennett Williams, Esq., Member of the District of Columbia Bar: *For the Defense*
- 1967—Fred P. Graham, Esq., Member of the

## 62 Lectureships

Tennessee Bar and *New York Times*  
Supreme Court Correspondent: *A*  
*Fair Press and a Free Client*

1968—Professor Thomas S. Szasz, M.D.,  
Professor of Psychiatry, Upstate

Medical Center, Syracuse University,  
and Professor Martin Levine, Uni-  
versity of Southern California Law  
School: *Mental Illness and the Crim-  
inal Law—a Dialogue*



## Students, 1969-70

- Abut, Charles C., B.A. 1969, Columbia University
- Ackerman, Kenneth E., B.A. 1968, Fordham University
- Adams, Robert W., A.B. 1966, Hamilton College
- Adler, Alan R., B.S. 1968, Stevens Institute Technology
- Ahart, Edward W., A.B. 1969, Lafayette College
- Alexander, David H., B.S. 1969, University of Pennsylvania
- Alexander, John R., B.A. 1968, Brown University
- Allen, Howard B., B.A. 1969, Rutgers University
- Altmiller, John C., B.E.E. 1959, Villanova University
- Ambrette, Louis C., B.A. 1968, Middlebury College
- Angelini, Gregory J., B.A. 1968, Wesleyan University
- Antine, Marc E., B.A. 1969, University of Massachusetts
- Arkema, Daniel A., B.A. 1969, Cornell University
- Arnold, Richard W., B.S. 1961, United States Air Force Academy
- Aronson, Robert, A.B. 1968, Emory University
- Arthur, James G., B.S. 1968, Michigan Technological University
- Artusio, Marianne, A.B. 1968, Vassar College
- Ast, David A., A.B. 1969, Rutgers University
- Atwood, John R., A.B. 1968, University of Pennsylvania
- Babiskin, William A., B.S. 1968, Cornell University
- Baller, James, B.A. 1969, Dartmouth College
- Bank, Bradley R., B.A. 1966, University of California
- Baranoff, Jerald D., B.A. 1969, Rutgers University
- Barron, William M., B.A. 1967, Yale University
- Bartholomaeus, Carl G., B.A. 1967, Dartmouth College
- Battaglia, Sandy P., B.S. 1969, Clarkson College of Technology
- Battaglia, Timothy J., B.A., 1969, Cornell University
- Baylor, Ross G., B.A. 1966, Dartmouth College
- Beeman, Roger A., A.B. 1963, Rutgers University
- Begleiter, Martin D., B.A. 1967, University of Rochester
- Belafsky, Ronna J., A.B. 1969, Douglass College
- Belfer, Peter, B.A. 1967, Tufts University
- Bellsey, Jonathan K., B.A. 1969, Western Reserve University (Case)
- Berent, Larry D., B.A. 1969, St. Lawrence University
- Berger, William H., B.S. 1965, State University of New York at Buffalo; M.A. 1969, University of Illinois
- Bernadino, Joseph, B.A. 1969, Hamilton College
- Bienstock, Peter, B.A. 1969, City College of New York
- Binder, Harry J., B.B.A. 1968, City College of New York
- Birk, David R., B.A. 1969, University of Florida
- Black, John L.C., A.B. 1963, Princeton University
- Blum, William J., B.S. 1967, College of the Holy Cross
- Boatner, B. Herbert, Jr., B.A. 1969, University of Pennsylvania
- Boehnen, David L., B.A. 1968, University of Notre Dame
- Boese, Max L., B.A. 1965, Willamette University
- Boone, William D., A.B. 1969, Williams College
- Bowman, Douglas C., B.A. 1968, Bucknell University
- Boxer, Daniel E., A.B. 1967, Bowdoin College
- Bracy, Warren D., B.S. 1964, Loyola University (Chicago); M.A. 1966, Rutgers University
- Brainard, Calvin A., A.B. 1967, Hamilton College
- Brandt, George W., B.S. 1964; M.B.A. 1965, Cornell University
- Brod, Jonathan A., B.A. 1967, Purdue University
- Brothers, John J., B.A. 1969, Ohio State University
- Brown, Omer F., A.B. 1969, Rutgers University
- Brown, Robert M., B.S. 1967, Syracuse University
- Brown, Steven L., A.B. 1963, Hamilton College
- Brown, Thaddeus H., B.A. 1964, University of Virginia
- Burns, Jeffrey S., B.S. 1969, University of Connecticut
- Burns, Richard F., B.A. 1968, Wesleyan University
- Butts, Robert R., B.A. 1968, Dartmouth College
- Callaghan, Thomas F. O'N., B.S. 1969, Boston College
- Calvani, Terry, B.A. 1969, University of New Mexico

## 64 Students, 1969-70

- Campbell, Alexander B., B.A. 1967, University of Colorado
- Caplicki, Dennis P., B.S.-B.A. 1969, Georgetown University
- Capowski, John J., A.B. 1968, Hamilton College
- Carroll, Robert C., B.A. 1969, St. Michaels College, University of Toronto
- Carter, Victor S., B.A. 1969, Princeton University
- Casciano, Francis D., A.B. 1969, Cornell University
- Cashman, Daniel F., A.B. 1968, Tufts University
- Chess, Stanley D., A.B. 1969, Cornell University
- Christophersen, C. Eric, A.B. 1967, Indiana University
- Cichetti, Carl R., B.A. 1969, Providence College
- Clark, Gary M., B.A. 1968, Colgate University
- Cleary, David, B.A./B.S. 1963, St. John Fisher
- Cleveland, Frederick G., B.A. 1968, University of Vermont
- Code, Ralph J. III, A.B. 1967, Princeton University
- Cohen, Harold G., B.A. 1968, Lafayette College
- Cohen, Sheldon S., B.A. 1968, Case Western Reserve University
- Cole, Kenneth M. III, B.A. 1969, Bowdoin College
- Coleman, Gregory D., B.A. 1969, Emory University
- Connolly, Daniel J., B.A. 1968, Boston College
- Costello, Paul K., B.A. 1968, Trinity College
- Cowen, Robert N., A.B. 1969, Cornell University
- Craver, David F., Business-Law; A.B. 1961, Cornell University
- Cregg, George W., Jr., B.A. 1967, University of Notre Dame
- Crites, John L., Jr., B.S. 1966, West Virginia University
- Cronin, Philip F., Jr., A.B. 1961, Harvard University
- Cropper, Stephen W., B.A. 1969, Haverford College
- Crotty, Robert E., B.A. 1966, University of Notre Dame
- Cruz, Nestor E., B.A. 1966, Villanova; M.B.A. 1969, Cornell University
- Davidson, Richard D., B.S.E. 1967, Princeton University
- Deason, George T., B.A. 1967, Southern Methodist University
- DeMent, James A., Jr., B.A. 1969, Texas Christian University
- DeMeo, Rudolph, E.R., B.A. 1969, Brooklyn College
- Denton, Donald A., B.S. 1962, United States Military Academy
- Diana, Michael K., B.A. 1968, Brown University
- Dias, Clarence J., B.A. 1962; LL.B. 1964; LL.M. 1966; Ph.D. (Law) 1969, University of Bombay
- Ditman, Melvin, B.A. 1968, University of Connecticut
- Donahue, Stephen F., A.B. 1966, College of the Holy Cross
- Donohue, William J., B.E. 1967, Manhattan College
- Dowling, Patrick J., B.A. 1969, St. Benedict College
- Drebsky, Dennis J., B.B.A. 1965, Brown University
- Duerre, Ralph E., B.A. 1965, Brown University
- Dughi, Louis J., Jr., A.B. 1969, Cornell University
- Duncan, Charles G., B.A. 1963, Yale University
- Dwyer, Lorna M. (Mrs.), B.A. 1969, Mt. Holyoke College
- Eastland, Henry B., B.A. 1969, LaSalle College
- Eddy, Charles P. III, B.A. 1968, University of Colorado
- Ege, Karl J., B.S.E. 1965, Princeton University
- Eggleston, Jon R., B.A. 1968, University of Denver
- Eldridge, William H., B.A. 1969, Rutgers University
- Ende, James I., B.A. 1968, Queens College
- English, Richard G., A.B. 1969, Middlebury College
- Ernstrom, J. William, A.B. 1967, Hamilton College
- Evans, Llewellyn J., Jr., B.A. 1968, Colby College
- Fahey, Lynn L., A.B. 1967, Vassar College
- Fahey, William C., B.S. 1961, St. Peter's College
- Falcone, Vincent R., A.B. 1965, Harvard University
- Falduto, Thomas F., B.A. 1968, University of Dubuque
- Felmlly, Bruce W., B.A. 1969, University of Rhode Island
- Fenton, Nathaniel R., B.A. 1969, Bowdoin College
- Feltweis, Robert J., B.A. 1969, Seton Hall University
- Fish, Robert, Business-Law, B.S. 1968, Cornell University
- Foran, Kenneth L., A.B. 1963, Dartmouth College
- Foster, William J. IV, B.A. 1969, Amherst College
- Fox, Edward H., A.B. 1967, Cornell University
- Foy, Thomas F., A.B. 1967, Boston College
- Franzino, Frank J., Jr., A.B. 1967, Cornell University
- Fricke, Richard J., A.B. 1967, Cornell University
- Fridkin, Alan R., A.B. 1965, Cornell University
- Fritchey, David E., A.B. 1969, Muhlenberg College

- Frohlich, Dennis R., B.A. 1969, University of Colorado
- Gabriel, James A., B.A. 1969, Alfred University
- Gad, Lance S., B.A. 1967, State University of New York at Stony Brook
- Galbraith, Dirk A., B.A. 1968, Davidson College
- Gallagher, James C., B.A. 1967, Tufts University
- Gallagher, John J., B.S. 1969, University of Scranton
- Garber, Ronald L., B.A. 1969, Brandeis University
- Garrison, Glen P., B.A. 1969, Stanford University
- Garvin, Anthony O., B.A. 1969, University of Washington
- Gaudet, Robert D., B.A. 1968, University of Massachusetts
- Gaynes, Alex A., B.A. 1969, Michigan State University
- Geer, Norman J., B.A. 1966, Miami University (Ohio)
- Geisler, Robert E., B.A. 1969, Seton Hall University
- George, Ellen S. (Mrs.), B.A. 1968, University of Michigan
- George, Warren E., Jr., B.A. 1964, Brown University
- Gilden, Richard H., A.B. 1968, Lafayette College
- Glascoff, Donald G., Jr., B.A. 1967, Yale University
- Glick, Leslie A., B.S. 1967, Cornell University
- Glynn, Edward F., B.A. 1968, McGill University
- Gold, Margaret G. (Mrs.), A.B. 1967, Barnard College
- Gold, Robert, A.B. 1967, Columbia University
- Goldberg, Arthur D., B.I.E. 1969, Cornell University
- Gordon, Gail R. (Miss), B.A. 1969, Cornell University
- Gordon, Ralph, B.A. 1967, Hobart College
- Gorman, Bruce M., A.B. 1968, Colgate University
- Greenberg, Richard I., B.A. 1968, Tulane University
- Grevey, Helen A., B.A. 1969, University of New Mexico
- Griffis, Hughes, B.A. 1967, Yale University
- Grinnell, Kenneth L., B.A. 1967, Boston College
- Gross, John H., B.S. 1968, Cornell University
- Grossman, Robert C., A.B. 1968, Colby College
- Gunn, Alan M., B.S. 1961, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
- Hall, Stewart K., A.B. 1969, University of North Carolina
- Harradine, David A., B.A. 1969, St. John Fisher College
- Harrington, Vincent, B.A. 1969, Boston College
- Hartstone, Joel M., B.B.A. 1967, University of Massachusetts
- Hayden, Carl T., A.B. 1963, Hamilton College
- Hayden, Chad R., B.S. 1967, Bucknell University
- Hayoz, Robert T., A.B. 1969, Upsala College
- Healing, Robert E., B.S. 1965, College of the Holy Cross
- Hecht, Roger D., B.S. 1967, Bowling Green State University
- Heiden, Thomas J., B.A. 1967, University of Notre Dame
- Heinsz, Timothy J., B.A. 1969, St. Louis University
- Herrick, Daniel P., B.A. 1969, St. Lawrence University
- Herrmann, Jeffrey M., A.B. 1968, Hunter College
- Hill, Thomas W., A.B. 1967, Grinnell College
- Hillis, Julia N. (Miss), B.A. 1967, Allegheny College
- Hillman, Robert A., A.B. 1969, University of Rochester
- Hogan, Anne R. (Miss), B.A. 1969, Vassar College
- Hotz, Klaus Peter, 1967 Licentiat, University of Zurich
- Howat, Andrew J., B.A. 1968, University of Connecticut
- Hughes, David R., A.B. 1969, Lafayette College
- Hughes, James M., A.B. 1967, Bowdoin College
- Hughes, Paul G., B.A. 1969, Villanova University
- Hughes, Richard K., A.B. 1969, Boston College
- Hughes, Robert E., Jr., B.A. 1969, Harvard University
- Hunt, Derek W., A.B. 1965, Cornell University
- Ignal, Howard E., B.A. 1968, University of Connecticut
- Inhofe, Douglas L., B.A. 1968, University of Oklahoma
- Isaacs, Michael L., B.A. 1968, Queens College
- Jacob, Frederick A., B.A. 1969, Ursinus College
- Jensen, Paul R., B.S. 1967, Cornell University
- Jensen, Robert W., B.S. 1967, University of Vermont
- Johnson, Karen A., B.A. 1969, University of South Dakota
- Kaminski, Robert A., B.A. 1968, Michigan State University
- Kantor, Stanley L., B.A. 1968, City College of New York
- Keihner, Bruce W., B.A. 1968, Rutgers University
- Kellogg, Alfred C., A.B. 1968, Rutgers University
- Kellogg, Thomas O., B.A. 1968, St. Lawrence University
- Kelly, Booth M., Jr., B.A. 1968, The American University
- Kelly, John J. III, B.S.F.S. 1969, Georgetown University
- Kelly, Kenneth J., B.A. 1968, Fordham University

## 66 Students, 1969-70

- Kelly, Randall M., B.S. 1969, Cornell University
- Kenny, Peter W., B.A. 1969, Colgate University
- Kilbourn, Samuel C. V., B.A. 1965, Yale University
- King, G. Roger, B.S. 1968, Miami University (Ohio)
- Kinnally, William L., Jr., B.A. 1969, Niagara University
- Kluess, Kenneth G., A.B. 1966, Cornell University
- Klupinski, Theodore M., B.S. 1961, John Carroll University
- Knapp, William H., A.B. 1962, University of Rochester
- Kobritz, Jordan I., B.S. and B.A. 1968, Georgetown University
- Konan, Raymond W., B.A. 1965, University of California at Berkeley
- Kuna, Thomas M., B.A. 1968, LeMoyne College (Syracuse)
- Kupchak, Kenneth R., A.B. 1964, Cornell University; B.S. 1965, Pennsylvania State University
- Lampkin, David P., A.B. 1967, Cornell University
- Landau, Jon L., A.B. 1967, Rutgers University
- Lanshe, James C., A.B. 1968, Georgetown University
- Lansing, Louis F., B.A. 1969, Colgate University
- Laubscher, Barry R., B.S. 1969, John Carroll University
- Lebar, Geoffrey P., B.A. 1967, Johns Hopkins University
- Lebowitz, Mark A., A.B. 1969, University of Rochester
- Lepelstat, Martin L., B.B.A. 1968, City College of New York
- Lese, Laurence S., A.B. 1967, Cornell University
- Levene, Louis S., B.S. 1967, University of Pennsylvania (Wharton)
- Levine, Jeffrey A., B.A. 1969, University of Massachusetts
- Levine, Peter H., B.A. 1969, City College of New York
- Levine, Robert J., B.A. 1968, Brooklyn College
- Licciardi, John L., B.A. 1969, Colgate University
- Littlefield, David E., B.A. 1969, University of Utah
- Loncke, Rudolph R., B.A. 1961, Yale University
- Lowen, Lawrence T., B.A. 1968, Pennsylvania State University
- Lucas, Gary, B.A. 1968, Ithaca College
- Luke, Donald F., B.A. 1969, Wesleyan University
- Lynn, Jonathan P., A.B. 1969, Lafayette College
- Lytle, Theodore L., Jr., A.B. 1968, Princeton University
- Magielnicki, Robert L., A.B. 1967, Rutgers University
- Malecki, Richard L., Jr., B.B.A. 1969, University of Notre Dame
- Maloney, Michael P., A.B. 1966, Georgetown University; M.B.A. 1968, Cornell University
- Managhan, Kathleen, B.A. 1968, Mills College
- Manaras, John T., Business-Law, B.A. 1967, Dartmouth College
- Marron, John F., B.A. 1969, St. Bonaventure University
- Matays, Charles, A.B. 1968, Cornell University
- Mather, Henry S., A.B. 1959, University of Rochester
- Mazzagetti, Dominick A., A.B. 1969, Rutgers University
- McAra, Bernard L., B.A. 1967, University of Notre Dame
- McConville, Paul D., B.A. 1967, University of Notre Dame
- McDougall, John R., A.B. 1965, Columbia University
- McGovern, Philip C., A.B. 1967, Boston College
- McHale, James M., B.A. 1968, Wesleyan University
- Meiklejohn, Douglas, B.A. 1967, Haverford College
- Merkin, Stewart A., B.S. 1965, University of Pennsylvania
- Metzler, David L., B.S. 1968, Alfred University
- Meurling, John E., B.A. 1967, Tufts University
- Meyerhoff, Albert H., B.A. 1969, University of Connecticut
- Miller, Joseph T., B.A. 1969, Rider College
- Minc, David C., B.A. 1968, Hofstra University
- Mishkin, Jeffrey A., B.A. 1969, State University of New York at Albany
- Mixon, Rex W., Business-Law; A.B. 1966, Davidson College
- Mulchinock, David, S.C., A.B. 1967, Georgetown University
- Muller, Carl F., B.A. 1969, Grinnell College
- Muller-Graff, Peter-Christian, Tubingen University, Baden-Wurtemberg, Germany, Dr. jur.
- Murray, Frank L., B.S. 1969, University of Maryland
- Myers, Stephen J., B.S. 1968, Cornell University
- Myers, William S., B.A. 1964, Yale University
- Nadler, Luther C., A.B. 1967, Harvard University
- Needle, Steven D., B.A. 1968, Brooklyn College
- Norris, Jeffrey A., B.A. 1967, Bucknell University
- Obenland, Bruce D., B.A. 1969, Concordia College (Minnesota)
- O'Connell, Dennis M., B.S. 1963, University of Wisconsin
- Ogden, Warren C., Jr., A.B. 1964, University of North Carolina
- Ohira, Atsushi, LL.B. 1964, University of Tokyo
- Oppenheimer, Joan I., A.B. 1968, Vassar College
- Orloski, Richard J., A.B. 1968, King's College

- Osar, Robert L., AB 1969, University of Notre Dame
- Oster, Patrick R., B.S. 1966, Loyola University
- Owen, Stephen T., B.A. 1965, Washington and Lee University
- Page, Kenneth R., B.A. 1968, Dartmouth College
- Patross, Lloyd W., Business-Law; B.S. 1967, Carnegie Institute of Technology
- Peabody, Arthur E., Jr., B.A. 1969, Northeastern University
- Pepe, Louis R., B.Mgt.E., 1964, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
- Perlman, Robert S., B.A. 1968, University of Massachusetts
- Perretta, Joseph P., B.A. 1968, Union College
- Philis, Paul C., B.A. 1968, New York University
- Platzer, Michael, K.H., A.B. 1967, Cornell University
- Pollan, Lynn B. (Mrs.), A.B. 1969, Cornell University
- Pollan, Steven E., A.B. 1967, Cornell University
- Pomeroy, William J., A.B. 1968, Hamilton College
- Portnoy, Barry M., A.B. 1967, Harvard University
- Provine, Doris Marie, A.B. 1968, University of Chicago
- Rader, Robert M., B.S. 1968, Lafayette College
- Rashman, Gordon L., B.A. 1967, Brown University
- Rechlin, Charles F., B.A. 1968, Cornell University
- Redmond, Richard A., B.A. 1969, University of Notre Dame
- Reese, Rigdon, A.B. 1967, University of Pennsylvania
- Regan, Joseph A., B.A. 1969, St. John Fisher College
- Reisch, Michael S., B.A. 1968, New York University
- Reovan, Leslie A., B.A. 1969, City College of New York
- Richards, Ashby T., Business-Law; B.S. 1967, University of Virginia
- Richards, Thomas S., B.S. 1965, Bucknell University
- Ridloff, Richard, B.A. 1969, Queens College
- Riley, John H., B.A. 1968, Boston College
- Rosenberg, Joel, A.B. 1964, George Washington University
- Rosenblatt, James H., B.A. 1969, Vanderbilt University
- Rosenblum, James B., B.A. 1969, Yale University
- Rosenfeld, Kenneth, B.A. 1967, Queens College
- Rossi, John F. II, A.B. 1967, Colgate University
- Roswick, Bruce H., A.B. 1967, Washington University
- Royal, Frederick D., B.A. 1968, University of Massachusetts
- Rudnick, Robert A., B.A. 1969, Colby College
- Ruff, Lee A., B.A. 1968, Ithaca College
- Sanders, Steven A., B.B.A. 1967, City College of New York
- Saracino, David P., B.A. 1969, State University of New York at Cortland
- Sarzynski, Edward J., A.B. 1967, Hamilton College
- Savryn, Karl, A.B. 1967, Cornell University
- Scheffel, John F., A.B. 1959, Cornell University
- Schiffirin, Kenneth H., B.A. 1968, University of Pittsburgh
- Schmitz, Guy A., A.B. 1969, St. Louis University
- Schunke, Nicholas P., B.A. 1968, Pomona College
- Sciolino, Anthony J., A.B. 1967, Columbia University
- Scott, Robert H., Jr., A.B. 1967, Whitman College
- Semmer, Robert F., B.S. in B.A. 1966, Northwestern University
- Shannon, William J., B.S. 1961, United States Merchant Marine Academy
- Sharnoff, Joseph M., B.A. 1966, Queens College
- Shaw, William R., A.B. 1969, Cornell University
- Sheehan, Daniel C., B.A. 1969, University of Oregon
- Shepard, Ira M., B.S. 1968, Cornell University
- Shinnock, John B., B.A. 1969, University of Rochester
- Shrallow, Dane A., B.S. 1968, Washington and Lee University
- Shults, Eric, A.B. 1963, Princeton University
- Sica, Richard V., B.A. 1966, University of Pennsylvania
- Siddiqi, Z. M., Shahid, B.S. 1955; LL.B. 1957, Lucknow University; LL.M. Singapore Law Faculty 1968.
- Silverman, Marc L., B.S. 1968, Cornell University
- Simon, Richard D., B.S. 1968, City College of New York
- Simpson, Warren L., B.A. 1969, Dartmouth College
- Sinclair, John Stephen, B.A. 1969, University of Redlands
- Sindoni, John P., B.A. 1967, College of the Holy Cross
- Sleasman, Daniel M., B.A. 1968, Siena College
- Slewett, Robert D., A.B. 1967, George Washington University
- Smith, Douglas K., B.A. 1969, Cornell University
- Smith, Gregory J., B.A. 1969, Colorado College
- Smith, Jack L., A.B. 1968, Davidson College
- Smith, John A., B.S. 1964, Cornell University
- Smith, Peter G., B.S. 1968, Cornell University
- Smith, Richard L., A.B. 1968, Colgate University
- Snyder, Stephen M., B.A. 1965, University of California

## 68 Students, 1969-70

- Sokol, Robert J., B.A. 1967, St. Lawrence University
- Sollecito, Daniel V., B.A. 1968, Fordham University
- Song, Sang Hyun, LL.B. 1963; LL.M. 1966, Seoul National University School of Law; LL.M. 1968, Tulane University
- Spellman, John H. II, A.B. 1967, Georgetown University
- Spinelli, Peter J., B.A. 1968, Niagara University
- Stauber, Donald J., B.S. 1969, Marquette University
- Stechel, Ira B., B.A. 1969, City College of New York
- Steel, Janet P., (Miss), B.A. 1969, Duke University
- Stefanek, Mary Ellen, A.B. 1968, Western Reserve University (Mather)
- Steinmark, Fred P., B.A. 1968, Queens College
- Sterling, Peter R., B.A. 1967, Pennsylvania State University
- Stevens, John R., A.B. 1968, Duke University
- Stewart, Robert M., A.B. 1969, Cornell University
- Stewart, Terry C., B.A. 1969, Rutgers University
- Stitt, Samuel D., B.A. 1969, University of Oklahoma
- Stolte, Roger F., A.B. 1967, University of Rochester
- Strauss, James S., B.A. 1968, Lafayette College
- Stroker, Robert J., B.S. 1968, Cornell University
- Sullivan, Richard B., B.A./B.S. 1965, University of Dayton
- Swartz, Joseph B., A.B. 1963, Middlebury College
- Sweeny, James H., A.B. 1966, Columbia University
- Tanick, Marshall H., B.A. 1969, University of Minnesota
- Teague, Charles M., A.B. 1968, Gettysburg College
- Tepper, Mark A., B.A. 1969, State University of New York at Stonybrook
- Tharp, Russell C., Jr., B.A. 1968, Mount St. Mary's College
- Thum, Robert B., A.B. 1967, Princeton University
- Tunney, John C., B.A. 1967, College of the Holy Cross
- Turner, Warren M., B.A. 1969, Colby College
- Turri, Joseph A., B.A. 1965, State University of New York at Buffalo
- Tuttle, Seale E., B.S. 1965, Cornell University
- Tynan, Richard C., B.A. 1969, Niagara University
- Uren, John R. D., B.S. 1966, Northrup Institute of Technology
- VanSant, Grant, B.A. 1959, Williams College; M.B.A. 1968, New York University
- Vignaud, Jean-Pierre Andre, Diplome de l'Institut d'Etudes Politiques de l'Universite de Paris, 1967
- VonSteinaecker, Michael, Referendar 1969, University of Munich
- Voysey, Peter D., A.B. 1967, Harvard University
- Waks, Jay W., B.S. 1968, Cornell University
- Walker, Craig M., B.A. 1969, Williams College
- Waller, William C., Jr., B.S. 1969, United States Air Force Academy
- Walsh, John A. R., A.B. 1969, Villanova University
- Wang, Francis Sun-Lien, B.A. 1968, Queens College
- Warden, James F., Jr., B.A. 1965, Colorado College
- Warner, Daniel K., A.B. 1969, Stanford University
- Warwick, Robert A., B.E.E. 1966, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
- Webb, Ian D. A., B.A. 1968, Bethany College
- Weidberg, Clifford R., B.A. 1969, Hofstra University
- Weinberg, Steven K., Business-Law; B.S. 1968, Cornell University
- Weiner, Stewart M., B.A. 1968, Queens College
- Weintraub, Lee I., Business-Law; B.E. 1966, Vanderbilt University
- Welch, George J., B.S. 1967, Canisius College
- Welch, Mark E., A.B. 1967, University of Rochester
- Wheeler, Christopher C., A.B. 1968, Hamilton College
- White, Michael D., B.S. 1963, United States Military Academy; M.A.O.M. 1966, University of California
- Wild, Robert W., B.S. 1964, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Wiles, Christopher, B.A. 1965, Princeton University
- Willett, Thomas E., B.S. 1969, U.S. Air Force Academy
- Wilson, Daniel C., B.A., 1967, St. Bonaventure University
- Wineburg, Michael A., A.B. 1967, University of Pennsylvania
- Wolff, Peter I., A.B. 1967, Lafayette College
- Woodsmall, Douglas H., B.A. 1968, University of Virginia
- Wyatt, Robert J., A.B. 1965, Stanford University
- Young, James F., B.B.A. 1967, St. Bonaventure University
- Youngblood, Joseph L., B.A. 1968, Fordham University
- Youngquist, Steven C., B.A. 1969, University of North Dakota
- Zangrilli, Albert J., B.A. 1963, University of Notre Dame
- Zenor, John L., B.A. 1969, Arizona State University

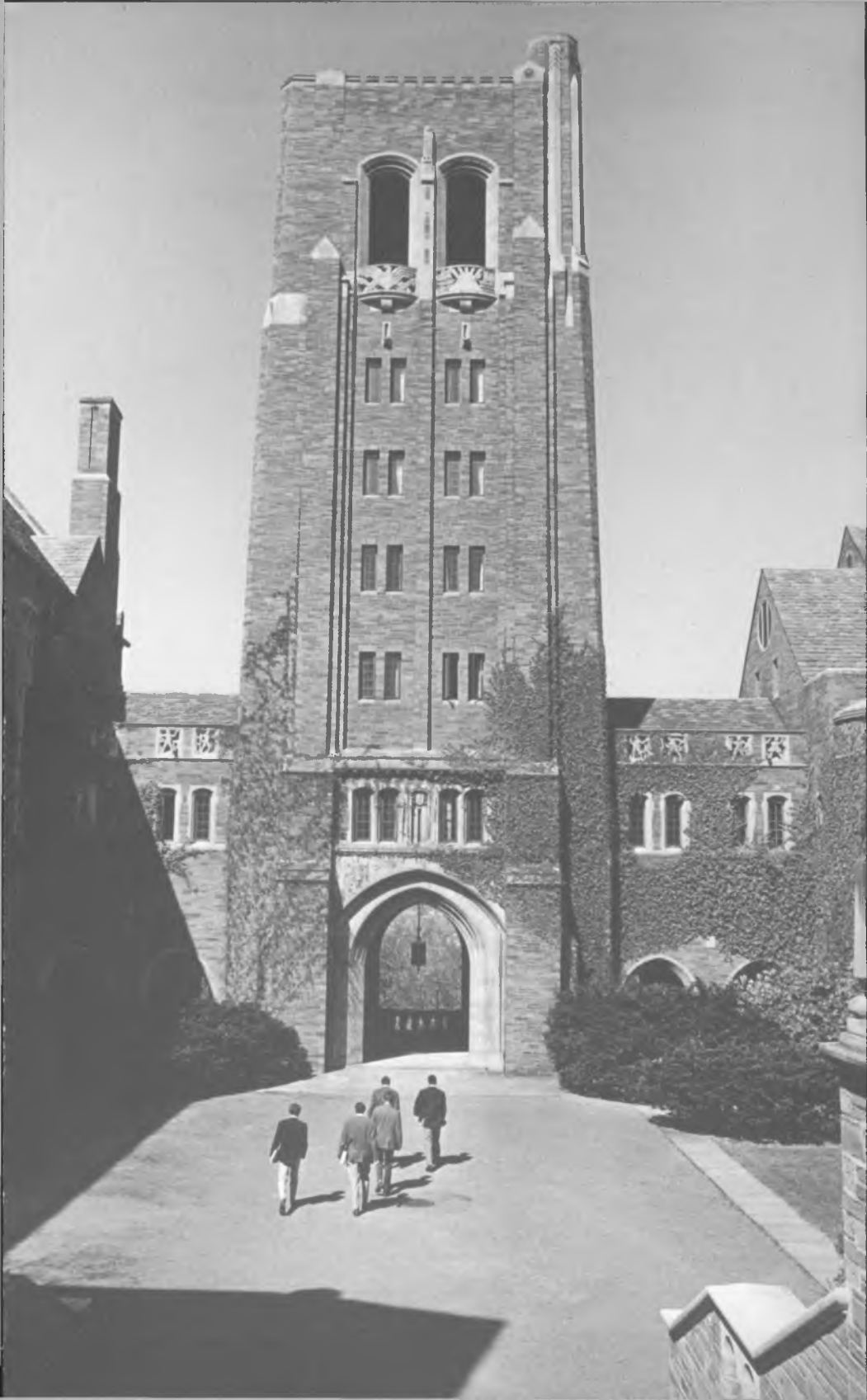
## Colleges and Universities Represented, 1969-70

Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.	2	Hunter College, New York, N.Y.	1
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.	1	Illinois, University of, Urbana, Ill.	1
American University, Washington, D.C.	1	Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.	1
Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.	1	Ithaca College, Ithaca, N.Y.	2
Arizona State University, Flagstaff, Ariz.	1	John Carroll University, University Heights, Ohio	2
Barnard College, New York, N.Y.	1	Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.	1
Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia	1	King's College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1
Bombay, University of, Bombay, India	1	Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.	8
Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.	8	LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa.	1
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.	4	LeMoyné College, Syracuse, N.Y.	1
Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio	1	Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.	2
Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.	1	Lucknow University, Lucknow, India	1
Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N.Y.	3	Manhattan College, New York, N.Y.	1
Brown University, Providence, R.I.	6	Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.	1
Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.	4	Maryland, University of, College Park, Md.	1
California, University of, Berkeley, Calif.	2	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.	1
California, University of, Los Angeles, Calif.	1	Massachusetts, University of, Amherst, Mass.	6
Canisius College, Buffalo, N.Y.	1	McGill University, Quebec, Canada	1
Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	Miami University, Oxford, Ohio	2
Chicago, University of, Chicago, Ill.	1	Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Mich.	1
Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N.Y.	1	Michigan State University, E. Lansing, Mich.	2
Colby College, Waterville, Me.	4	Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Mich.	1
Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y.	7	Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.	3
Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.	2	Mills College, Oakland, Calif.	1
Colorado, University of, Boulder, Colo.	3	Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis, Minn.	1
Columbia University, New York, N.Y.	5	Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.	1
Concordia College, Moorhead, Minn.	1	Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.	1
Connecticut, University of, Storrs, Conn.	5	Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.	1
Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.	45	Munich, University of, Munich, Germany	1
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.	8	New Mexico, University of, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	2
Davidson College, Davidson, N. Car.	3	New York, City College of, New York, N.Y.	9
Dayton, University of, Dayton, Ohio	1	New York, State University of, at Albany, N.Y.	1
Denver, University of, Denver, Colo.	1	New York, State University of, at Buffalo, N.Y.	2
Douglass College, New Brunswick, N.J.	1	New York, State University of, at Cortland, N.Y.	1
Dubuque, University of, Dubuque, Iowa	1	New York, State University of, at Stony Brook, N.Y.	2
Duke University, Durham, N. Car.	2	New York University, New York, N.Y.	3
Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.	2	Niagara University, Niagara University, N.Y.	3
Florida, University of, Gainesville, Fla.	1	Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.	1
Fordham University, Bronx, N.Y.	4	North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill, N. Car.	2
George Washington University, Washington, D.C.	2	North Dakota, University of, Grand Forks, N. Dak.	1
Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.	7		
Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.	1		
Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa	2		
Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.	10		
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	6		
Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.	2		
Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y.	1		
Hofstra University, Hempstead, N.Y.	2		
Holy Cross, College of the, Worcester, Mass.	5		

## 70 Colleges and Universities Represented, 1969-70

Northrup Institute of Technology, Inglewood, Calif.	1	St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N.J.	1
Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.	1	Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.	3
Notre Dame, University of, Notre Dame, Ind.	10	Steven's Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J.	1
Oklahoma, University of, Norman, Okla.	2	Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.	1
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio	1	Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas	1
Oregon, University of, Eugene, Ore.	1	Tokyo, University of, Tokyo, Japan	1
Paris, University of, Paris, France	1	Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.	1
Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.	3	Tubingen University, Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany	1
Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia, Pa.	8	Tufts University, Medford, Mass.	4
Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	Tulane University, New Orleans, La.	2
Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.	1	Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.	1
Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.	9	United States Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo.	3
Providence College, Providence, R.I.	1	United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N.Y.	1
Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.	8	United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.	2
Queens College, Flushing, N.Y.	1	Upsala College, East Orange, New Jersey	1
Redlands, University of, Redlands, Calif.	3	Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.	1
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.	1	Utah, University of, Salt Lake City, Utah	1
Rhode Island, University of, Kingston, R.I.	1	Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.	2
Rider College, Trenton, N.J.	8	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	4
Rochester, University of, Rochester, N.Y.	13	Vermont, University of, Burlington, Vt.	2
Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.	1	Villanova University, Villanova, Pa.	4
Scranton, University of, Scranton, Pa.	1	Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Va.	3
Seoul National University School of Law, Seoul, Korea	1	Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.	2
Seton Hall University, South Orange, N.J.	2	Washington, University of, Seattle, Wash.	2
Siena College, Memphis, Tenn.	1	Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.	4
Singapore, University of, Singapore	1	Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio	3
South Dakota, University of, Vermillion, S. Dak.	1	West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.	1
Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas	1	Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.	1
St. Benedict's, College of, Atchison, Kansas	1	Willamette University, Salem, Ore.	1
St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure, N.Y.	3	Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.	3
St. John Fisher College, Rochester, N.Y.	3	Wisconsin, University of, Madison, Wis.	1
St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y.	3	Yale University, New Haven, Conn.	8
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.	4	Zurich, University of, Latin, Switzerland	1
St. Michaels College, University of Toronto Toronto, Ontario, Canada	2 1		





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